PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 51,218—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th ,,
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th ,,
B.M.I.			21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	12th Mar. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 9, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
LAOS	4,000	Flandin	16th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Ducdizeau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

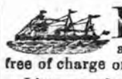
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

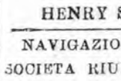
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,589	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 30th January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphiastone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand-book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 18, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Foldors as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames. Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, Jolliers and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	24 0	27 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32 8	36 8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	25 0	28 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23 8	26 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF
MEDICINES FOR THE DISTRICTS
CONSULT PHILLIPS AND CO.'S PHARMACY PRICE LIST.

Chemists to H. E. LORD SANDHURST } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 30 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES, FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 6	38 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 12
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

COMMON SENSE DICTATES

That it is FAR BETTER to PREVENT the HAIR FALLING off than to undertake its RESTORATION after the injury is done.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is a NOURISHING STIMULANT Specially produced from

COSTLY MATERIALS

for daily use on the Toilet.

It PREVENTS the FALLING of the Hair and also forms a

MOST DELICATE DRESSING

suitable alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT

ON GOLD MOUNT OF

H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2 4 0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

ARE YOU SURE

that the AERATED WATERS you use are produced under

CLEANLY AND PROPER CONDITIONS

KEMP'S FACTORY

is open to your INSPECTION and their

AERATED WATERS

are GUARANTEED

1st Prepared under RIGID SUPERVISION and STRICTLY SANITARY REGULATIONS.

2nd From Perfectly Filtered Water.

3rd In Absolutely Clean Bottles.

Prices.—Soda Potash and Aerated Waters, As. 12 per Dozen.

Every other kind Re. 1 per Dozen

Delivered FREE in BOMBAY.

Packed FREE for RAIL or STEAMER.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage extra.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Bombay

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.
ENLARGEMENTS, &C.
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.
BOMBAY,
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING,
WITH HYDRAULIC LIFT.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Next Zoroastrian Hall, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SANDHURST,
WILL PRODUCE
ON
MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING,
the 7TH and 10TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30.
THE FARCE
IN 3 ACTS,
BY A. R. PINERO,
ENTITLED
THE MAGISTRATE.

The Box Office (Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.,) will be open to the Public on Monday, January 24th.

PRICES:—

STALLS & SEATS IN BOXES	Rs. 3
SECOND SEATS.....	,, 2
BACK SEATS	,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half-price to Back Seats.
FURTHER PARTICULARS IN PROGRAMMES HEREAFTER.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898, AT 5-30 P.M.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S POPULAR READINGS
(in Gujerati.)
From "BHOLO DOLO" (Part I.)
being his Parsi adaptation of
S. Lover's "HANDY ANDY."
Admission by Tickets at Annas 4 each
to all parts of the House.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON has kindly consented to preside.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL."

ARRIVED 29TH JANUARY, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Uncleaned Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

BY the kind permission of the SECRETARY, BAI SAKERBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL, a corrugated Iron Shed on Kalachowky Road, has been passed at the disposal of the Municipality to be used as an INOCULATION Station. Dr. MERWANJEE KUVERJEE will be in attendance there from MONDAY, the 31st instant, daily between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., for the inoculation of all persons who may themselves or Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 29th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1898, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Veterinary-Major J. Mills, A.V.D., requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from their meetings for six weeks from 1st January, owing to serious illness.

2. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, stating that Mr. Kishanrao N. Kabrajee, is the senior member, who retires this year from the Committee. Notice of motion from Mr. Gowsjee Dorabsjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak, of intention to propose the re-appointment of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.

3. Government letter, Educational Department, notifying the re-appointment of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite as a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

4. Government letter, Legislative Department, stating that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

5. Government letter, General Department, stating that H. E. the Governor, is pleased to confirm the appointment of Rao Bahadur Manchersjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., as Executive Engineer Municipality.

6. Government Resolution, General Department, on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1896-97.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

7. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 156-3-0 referred to in the Corporation's Resolution No. 9423, of 1897-98 from surplus cash balance.

8. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 12,680 referred to in the Corporation's Resolution No. 9424, of 1897-98 from surplus cash balance.

9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 3,494 for cost of connecting the Vaipakhady Latrines with the new sewer recently laid thereon, and of constructing a two-hopper night-soil depot by the side of the latrines.

10. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 20,985 to meet the charge for three months, from 1st December, 1897, to 28th February, 1898, on account of grain compensation to persons employed in the different departments of the Municipality drawing less than Rs. 15 per mensem each.

11. Sanctioning, subject to approval transfer of Rs. 2,434 from savings in the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage, to Section III, Repairing and Alteri g Drains and Gutters, to meet excess in the latter section.

12. Sanctioning, subject to approval, transfer of Rs. 4,321 from savings in the grant for section II, Drainage Department, to Section III, Miscellaneous Drains and Gutters, to meet excess in the latter section.

13. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 13,150 to meet excess in the grant for Stores and Contingencies, Municipal Workshops.

14. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 5 from surplus cash balance, to meet the pay dent to the Port Trust of rent of ground at Kolliwada and Sarselwadi, occupied for latrines.

15. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 33-1-1 for pay, for January and February, 1897, of Babaji Vithal, Sub-Inspector, Health Department.

16. Sanctioning, subject to approval, transfer of Rs. 2,550 from savings in the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage, Section I, Establishment, to New Works for 1897-98, to meet excess in the latter grant.

17. Sanctioning, subject to approval, transfer of Rs. 781 from savings in the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage, Section II, to Section III. Repairing and Altering Drains and Gutters, to meet excess in latter section.

18. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 19th January 1898.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

19. Reporting the writing off of Rs. 647-15 from the Live Stock Return of the Market and Slaughter-Houses Establishment.

20. Report of the Standing Committee regarding the proposed construction of Markets at Chowpaty.

21. Resolution of the Standing Committee, giving covers to returns showing the expenditure on account of plague charges passed and paid by the Municipality and the Plague Committee up to 31st November last.

22. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acquisition for part of the site of the Wari-Bunder Road from Mrs. Machado, of the buildings Nos. 21 and 21, situated at De Lima Street, Mazagon, at a cost of Rs. 5,500.

23. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on certain objections of Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Vakil to the utilisation for the deposit of town sweepings, of land at Chimbour in the neighbourhood of his Salt Works, called the "Peston Sagar."

24. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting the decision of the Corporation as to whether permits should be granted for putting up cocoanut or kerosine oil "buttees" upon or over streets for private illuminations, and, if so, whether any conditions should be attached to such permits.

25. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, requesting sanction to the filling up, and permanently closing of a well situate at Coppersmith Street, vested in the Municipality, at a cost of Rs. 45.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

26. Recommending sanction to the payment to the Chief Inspector, Water Works, of Rs. 21 per mensem (the amount of rent so derived of the quarters vacated by him) until the completion of new quarters at Babula Tank.

27. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner, stating that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar was relieved in Municipal service up to the 31st December, 1897, as his inspection of insanitary houses could not be finished before that date.

28. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding application from Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, for privilege leave from 19th February next or such subsequent date as he may select, to the 3rd March, 1898.

29. Government letter, General Department, stating that it is intended to place Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, on plague duty with the Bombay Plague Committee, from the 28th January, 1898.

30. Health Officer's Reports for the First, Second, and Third Quarters of 1897.

31. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sorabjee S. Bengalee Memorial Fund, requesting that the Municipal Solicitors may be instructed to have Deed of Trust prepared setting forth the terms of the endowment of building for Girls' School at Charni Road.

32. Letter from Mr. Sorabsha Ratonsha Viyajkhorh, enquiring whether the Corporation will accept certain Medicine of his for use in the Arthur Road Hospital.

33. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of Plans and Estimates of the proposed "Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall.

34. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the proposed amendment of the law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths.

Notices of Motion to the following effect:—

(1) From Mr. T. W. Cuffe, of intention to move that the Commissioner be asked to report on the practicability of supplying coal storage accommodation at the Crawford Market.

(2) From Mr. T. W. Cuffe, of intention to move that the Commissioner be requested to again address Government on the subject of the inconvenience experienced by the absence of a railway crossing at Chowpaty.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 20th January, 1898.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th February 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. R. G. Currie, whose office has become vacant owing to his absence from the Meetings of the Board having exceeded the limit of twelve months.

The Ballot box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 29th January, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PASSENGERS BY DOWN MAIL FROM BANDRA.

ON and from MONDAY, the 31st instant, FIRST, SECOND and INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS will be booked from Bandra by the Down Mail Train which now STOPS at that STATION, departing a 22-6.

H. M. STEUART,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Sanitary Inspector, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct., Memo. No. 1736 of 1897-98:—"Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and the 7 have been SAVED by Hatliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERA L." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Hatliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Hatliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the orders of Government, a Camp of Detention will be OPENED at BANDRA, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on 31st instant. All persons alighting at Bandra by UP Trains and all persons passing through Bandra by DOWN Trains, or entering Bandra via the Causeway will, with the exceptions notified elsewhere, be DETAINED under observation for a period not exceeding ten days.

R. S. BARROW,
District Magistrate, Thana.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to Plague restrictions and consequent decrease in Passenger Traffic, the following PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will for the present be DISCONTINUED from the 1st February, 1898:—

The Trains left in will stop at all Stations.

Between Poona and Londa.....	33	Up due to leave	Poona	7-15
	41	Up	,,	,,	20-30
	34	Down	,,	Londa	23-0
	36	Down	,,	Koregaon	0-22
Between Londa and Hubli	4	Down	,,	Londa	2-49
	3	Up	,,	Hubli	18-12
Between Hubli and Bangalore	66	Down	,,	Hubli	7-25
	65	Up	,,	Bangalore	20-30
Between Bangalore and Nanjangud ...	76	Down	,,	Bangalore	11-45
	61	Up	,,	Mysore	7-35

Note:—66 Down will be continued on to Nanjangud, leaving Mysore 14-50 and arriving Nanjangud 15-32, and a Local Passenger train will be run between Mysore and Seringapatam, leaving Mysore at 7-30, and on its return journey Seringapatam at 9-30.

Between Hubli and Bellary	4	Down due to leave	Hubli	7-5
	3	Up	,,	Bellary	9-7
Between Guntakal and Bezvada.....	4	Down	,,	Guntakal	19-0
	3	Up	,,	Bezvada	5-35
Between Guntakal and Bangalore.....	106	Down	,,	Guntakal	7-12
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NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

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Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

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Nasik Sanitarium.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,330

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS and LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 24th July, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Municipal Councillors: Justices' nominations.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chapekar's trial, Sessions Court, Poona.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Scindia and Graffoe entered, and the steamers Canara and Inchisla left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Agiala and Rydal Hall entered, and the steamer Vadala left the dock on Saturday.

BURGLARY AT DADUR.—Dewji Canji, a grain dealer, having his shop at Dadur, closed his shop at 10 o'clock on Thursday night and went to sleep. When he awoke at 5 o'clock on the following morning, he discovered that the place had been broken into some time during the night, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, to the aggregate value of Rs. 237-8-0, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Salut a L'Aigle Russe — Lignard
Fantasia	Village Festival — O'Keefe
Selection	La Cigale — Caryll
Gavotte	A We Bit Heather — Zavertal
Scena e	Cabaletta from Ernani — Verdi
Valse	Dream of Spring — Ollerenshaw

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—Peligon Anunt, a carpenter, residing at Bhundari Street, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,300, from a locked wooden box, which he had kept in his room. The ornaments were last seen safe by the complainant on the 13th instant, and on the 27th idem complainant having occasion to go to the box, found the lock opened, apparently by means of a duplicate key, and the contents missing. The complainant's suspicions rest on a relative, named Dhunji Jeeva, who has been acquainted with the ins and outs of the complainant's affairs. The police upon an enquiry ascertained that the "suspect" had suddenly left Bombay, but his whereabouts have been traced and steps have been taken for his arrest.

WASHED ASHORE.—About a quarter to 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, Joseph Yardly, a Bombardier in the Royal Artillery, stationed at the Cross Island, noticed the dead body of a Portuguese man (name unknown) lying amongst the rocks at the Cross Island. The tide was then running out, and the body was lying below high water mark. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, but had no marks of violence. The Bombardier went to the Bori Bunder and reported the matter to the water police, who had the body towed to the bunder. The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, at Bori Bunder, on Saturday, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—We have received a copy of this company's calendar and blotter for 1898. The Sun Fire Office has a magnificent trade mark, and the highly inflammatory edition of the God of Day is represented as showing himself above the Tower of London, which in crimson and gold represents the base of the design. The sun suggests to us an idyllic parterre of flowers in Threadneedle Street; the marigolds which decorate the cover of the very useful blotter issued by the company do not grow round about the Royal Exchange, but the new offices of the Sun stand out well. The Bank of England at one corner and the Sun Insurance at the other corner of Bartholomew Lane is surely sufficient advertisement for any insurance office; if more is wanted, the fact that it is 187 years old will fill up the rest of the bill. The Bombay agents are James Mackintosh & Co., Greenes, Colton & Co., and Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji & Co., and Mr. W. R. Rae is the manager for India.

PARSI "HANDY ANDY."—Mr. K. N. Kabraji has been advertising popular readings from his vernacular story of "Bhoio Dole," which is an adaptation of S. Lover's world-renowned "Handy Andy." Of all the variety entertainments for which the native public are indebted to Mr. Kabraji, this unique treat promises to be as light, enlivening, and amusing as his previous ones were of a serious and substantial character. In this version of "Handy Andy" Mr. Kabraji has succeeded in preserving all the rollicking fun and humour of Lover's great masterpiece, and if only half the ludicrous situations and Irish practical jokes from the original were embodied in its Parsi garb, one can feel sure of Mr. Kabraji's success in providing for his audience roars of side-splitting laughter and merriment in these days of depression and gloom, when the native public are sadly in need of healthy and innocent recreation. The entertainment takes place at the Gaiety Theatre, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday) when "Bhoio Dole" will be read in part, the other parts of the story following on other days.

FATAL RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Mahomed Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged about thirty years, residence not known). On Tuesday last, about 9 p.m., the deceased was seen staggering along the Bhendy Bazaar Road under the influence of liquor, and just as he was entering a public urinal he fell down. He got up and was walking along the foot-path on the road, when he had another fall. He sustained some wounds on the head, and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. He was then smelling strongly of liquor and was in a semi-unconscious state. On examination at the hospital, he was found to have sustained four contused wounds varying in length from a quarter to half-an-inch on the forehead and right side of the face, attended with considerable swelling, and a simple fracture of the nasal bone. He was able to answer questions on the following morning, but his temperature rose, and he grew worse and died on Friday evening. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to fever following the above injuries, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above evidence was recorded.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Parel Tank Road, touching the death of Vithabai, a Hindu girl, aged nine years, daughter of Ramoo Abaji, a bullock-cart driver, residing in a chawl at that locality. About 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, deceased took two chatties from her hut, and went to a quarrynole close by to get water for her father's bullocks, and never returned again. The father waited for her for about half-an-hour, and then went to the quarryhole, where he found that deceased was not there, but only one of the chatties was lying there. He searched for her in the neighbourhood, but failing to find her gave information to the police. The latter dragged the hole and divers went in, but the body was not recovered. The police dragged the hole again on Friday, but failed to find her. On Saturday morning the father noticed the body of Vithabai rising to the surface of the water in the hole. He informed the police, who had the body removed. There were no marks of violence on the corpse, which was dressed in the saaje clothes as she was last seen wearing by the father. It was evident that while she was filling the chatty with water, the girl's foot slipped and she fell in with the chatty and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A MILL EXCAVATION.—On Saturday afternoon, a number of labourers were engaged in excavation made for the foundation of the Tapidas Viridas Spinning and Weaving Company Mill premises at Elphinstone Road, when one side of the excavation, which had not been shored up, suddenly gave way, burying four of the labourers under the earth, two of whom when extricated were found dead and the rest seriously injured. The contract for the building was entrusted to a Parsee mistree, named Jamsetji Ruttonji, who had engaged a couple of mistrees and a muccadum to supervise the work. At about 3-30 p.m. on the day in question, a couple of labourers were scraping the sides of the excavation, while five others were filling baskets with the earth scraped off and handing them to labourers standing above the excavations. Planks had been lowered into the excavation for shoring up the sides, but had not been fixed up. About five or seven baskets of earth were lying at the bottom of the excavation ready to be passed up, when a large quantity of earth from one of the sides gave way and fell on four of the labourers who were standing at the bottom, burying two of them completely and the others partially. A number of labourers removed the earth and extricated Luximon Gungaram and Ramsaroop Isree, who had been partially buried. About five minutes afterwards the remaining two labourers, named Marootee Shiva and Hari Babaji, who had been completely buried under the earth, were extricated and found to be dead. Both of them had been seriously injured, their heads having been crushed and arms and legs fractured. Luximon and Ramsaroop were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed and they were allowed to go home. The excavation was about nine feet deep and everything was said to have been ready for shoring it up, except a few more stays which were to be brought up. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Elphinstone Road, on view of the bodies of Marootee Shiva and Hari Babaji, both aged twenty years. The contractor stated that about 1 p.m., the labourers left off work for their midday meal and he then gave orders to the mistrees and the muccadum not to allow the labourers to work in the excavation until it had been shored up. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	8
	Fort, Northern	28	4	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	2	
	Chuckla	9	0	
	Oomarkhari	4	1	28
	Dongri	7	2	
C	Market	8	4	
	Dhobi Talao	9	10	
	Fanaswady	1	3	
	Bhuleshwar	10	1	63
	Khara Talao	7	2	
	Kumbharwada	8	5	
D	Khetwady	2	3	
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chowpatty	1	1	16
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	2	
E	Mazagon	5	1	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	11	7	35
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	6	3	
	First Nagpada	3	0	
F	Parel	1	0	
	Sewri	0	0	6
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	6
	Worli	2	2	
	Water Division	0	1	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	
	Jain		6	
	Grant Road		8	
	St. George's		1	
	Mahim Custom Road		0	
	Govt. House Parel		3	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		2	
	Ripon Road		3	
	Hindu		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Arthur Road		14	
	Maratha		12	82
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		2	
	Port Trust		1	
	Police		0	
	Imambara Mogal		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Khatri		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Gocultas Tejpal		0	
	Bhoiwada		1	
	Cama		0	
	Halai Memon		0	
	Total	133	125	245
	Same date last year	128	69	240
Total mortality same date 1896.			..	63

a 1 European removed to St. George's Hospital; 1 from Mangalore removed to Modikhana Segregation Camp; 1 from Poona removed to Modikhana Segregation Camp; and 1 from Goa removed to Modikhana Segregation Camp.

CHOLERA.

Attack	6
Death	0

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	15
	Fort, Northern	9	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	2	
	Chuckla	4	1	
	Umarkhady	8	3	50
	Dongri	5	4	
C	Market	6	6	
	Dhobi Talao	7	7	
	Fanaswady	9	2	
	Bhuleshwar	4	2	66
	Khara Talao	14	5	
	Kumbarwada	11	3	
D	Khetwady	10	2	
	Girgaum	2	3	
	Chowpaty	0	0	16
	Walkeshwar	4	0	
	Mahalakshmi	2	0	
E	Mazagon	6	0	
	Tadwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamatipura	12	11	46
	Tardeo	4	0	
	Byculla	12	0	
	First Nagpada	6	1	
F	Parel	4	4	
	Sewree	0	0	14
	Sion	0	2	
G	Mahim	3	0	
	Worlee	3	0	5
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	2	8
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		8	
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		11	
	St George's		0	
	Parel Plague		5	
	Kapole Bunia		3	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		4	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		7	
	Hindu		5	
	Maratha		11	87
	Arthur Road		11	
	Clutchi Memon		0	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Modykhana		6	
	Port Trust		2	
	Police		0	
	Nagdevi		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	Bhatia		0	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Memon		1	
	Cama		0	
	Total	152	148	307
Total plague deaths to date		17,062	14,617	
Same date last year		110	76	307
Total mortality same date 1896				73

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

STRENGTHENING THE PLAGUE STAFF IN BOMBAY.

In view of the continuance of a high mortality from plague in Bombay, Government have determined that in each of the divisions into which the city has been portioned out for plague administration, an Executive Officer should be placed in charge, in addition to the medical officers on whom the divisional plague management has hitherto devolved. The newly appointed officers will either be Covenanted Civilians or military men, and an effort is being made to procure, as far as possible, public servants possessing local knowledge of the city. With this end in view two Civil Servants who have been stationed in Bombay for some time past, have already been selected—Mr. J. H. Du Boulay and Mr. A. L. M. Wood. The former civilian has been Deputy Municipal Commissioner since March last and has shown great energy and capacity in that position. He was first appointed for six months, after which the nomination was renewed by the Corporation at the request of Mr. Snow for the same period, but it is understood that now Mr. Du Boulay has been recalled to Government service, the Corporation will not be asked to appoint another Deputy Commissioner for the few weeks which intervene before the period for which he was chosen expires. Mr. Du Boulay will have special charge of the Fort ward in the northern portion, of which the epidemic is very widespread. Mr. Wood, who is another rising Civilian, has been second assistant to the Collector of Bombay for some time, and has lately acted as First Assistant. An officer who is to be placed in charge of one of the districts is Major Ross, of the Durham Light Infantry, who did such good work at Poona in connection with the plague. It is understood that a small detachment of the Regiment will be drafted from Poona to assist in plague work. The medical staff is also being supplemented. In the C ward, where four medical officers are at work, a fifth will be added, and a military officer will be put in charge. Five medical officers are also engaged in E Ward; a sixth will be added. Surgeon-Captain Jennings will be given additional help in the northern districts of the Island. Two special departments have been created, one under Captain Betham, for the vacation of houses, and the other for looking after the camps, which have been placed under a separate officer. Inward quarantine having been abandoned, the Modikhana and the Narelwady camps have been set apart for the accommodation of those who have had to vacate their houses, and Wari Bunder for contacts.

Dr. H. D. Packer, Miss J. E. R. Hitchman, and Miss M. K. Freeman have been transferred for plague duty from Sholapur to Bombay.

Cases having reappeared in No. 15 Street, Kamatipura, which abuts on the Belasis Road, and where plague was very bad towards the close of the epidemic last cold weather, many of the inhabitants are being segregated and are removing to other quarters. A correspondent points out that they take their furniture away with them without its being disinfected, and asks whether this practice is not calculated to spread contagion.

Four cases of plague having occurred amongst the workmen employed on the new administrative offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Agent of the Company has written to the contractor requesting him to take all necessary precautions to prevent the recurrence of plague cases on the premises and to burn huts and refuse lying about.

Master Thomas Brewin, son of Mr. Superintendent Brewin, is progressing favourably at St. George's Hospital, while the fever for which his elder brother, Mr. Hope Brewin, was placed under observation, has been found to be of a non-plague type.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT MEMONWADA.

On Saturday morning a house-to-house visitation was carried on by the Plague Committee at Memonwada Road, a locality which is inhabited by Mahomedans and Sidees, and which, a few weeks ago, accorded a warm reception to a search party headed by Dr. Haydon. The experience gained on that occasion led the plague authorities to take a liberal military aid, and, on Saturday morning last, the services of two hundred European soldiers and an equal number of native soldiers were brought into requisition. A strong military cordon was pasted round the locality, while the streets were patrolled by the police and the military. Sir James Campbell, K. C. I. E., Chairman, Plague Committee, the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major Dimmock supervised the operation. Parties were divided, and as a result of three hours' search, three cases were discovered and sent to hospitals. Dr. (Miss) Brennan detected a female patient suffering from fever, with temperature 104°, in Kembeker Street. This woman made an ingenious attempt to avoid detection. As the party entered her house she left her bed and commenced picking rice, but her pretensions were soon discovered and she was sent to the hospital in an ambulance.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE GOANESE.

Sir James Campbell, the chairman of the Plague Committee, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Damaun, in which he says :—

Several cases of plague have occurred among the Goanese and Bombay Christians under your charge. I am anxious that every help should be given to so orderly and amiable a community, and I venture to lay before your Lordship the advantage, even the necessity, of securing for your community a hospital and a segregation house. The readiness with which Christians conform to our counsels and requirements in the matter of informing when a case occurs and of aiding the transfer of the case to hospital, has my admiration. So far as the Committee understands, in addition to the transfer of the sick person from his home to hospital, a second precaution is necessary to prevent plague spreading to the neighbours and relations of the stricken or dead. This second precaution is the segregation or dwelling apart of contacts, that is of those members of the family who lived in the same room as the patient and have tended him in the sickness. I am hopeful if your community show willingness and generosity in the matter that it may be possible to procure from the Municipal Commissioner a bungalow with grounds when both a special hospital and special segregation accommodation could be provided for the sick and the members of the infected families of your community. I trust your Lordship may consider this a matter of urgency and of extreme advantage to your flock.

INOCULATION AT DHARAVI.

Yesterday morning, Dr. Weir, Dr. W. M. Haffkine, and Dr. Bannerman, with Prof. Muller, proceeded to the large village at Dharavi, north of Parel. The inhabitants have expressed their willingness to Mr. Muller to be inoculated. After a good deal of inquiry some fifty of their leading men came forward and were inoculated. Dr. Weir established a station at a shop in the village, where all who apply at convenient hours will be treated with the protective lymph. This precaution is the more necessary as the epidemic is moving northward, and in the ordinary course would be in the village in a few days, dead rats having been found in the vicinity.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, on Saturday afternoon, 288 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 281 in the Modikhana Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, on Saturday, seventy-three deaths from plague recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 711 patients remaining in them under treatment.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, the number of persons who left and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 377, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,719, making a total of 2,096 persons. Departures by sea 679, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,757, making a total of 2,436 persons.

INOCULATION AT DAMAUN.

Dr. Kalapesi, continuing the inoculations at Zopdi on Thursday, inoculated 53 persons, of whom 36 (16 males, 5 females and 15 children) were Hindus and 17 (13 males 3 females and 1 child) Christians. This closes the inoculations at Upper Damaun, which come up to the total of 449, whereof 179 are males, 82 females and 188 children. A majority of the educated Christians of Upper Damaun have shown as much want of faith in the anti-plague serum as the uneducated Mahomedans of Dholar and have not obtained protection against plague knowing full well that plague from Dholar has not yet been stamped out. On Friday the inoculations were commenced at 1 p.m. at Lower Damaun in the Government School, which was crowded since 11 p.m., principally by Parsee ladies in their holiday dress consisting of sarees of all colors. It is expected that a good number of persons will be inoculated until evening and the inoculations will be continued for some days more until the desire of everybody willing to be inoculated has been satisfied. There are at present about 100 persons undergoing quarantine in the "observation sheds" at Chalia, of whom 42 are machans (fisherwomen) with 25 cartman in charge of an equal number of carts carrying the fish stock from Damaun to Nagar Haveli. Special sheds are erected for the accommodation of the machans and cartmen with a depot for storing a large quantity of fish at some distance. Mr. Sorabjee Manockjee Damaunwala paid a visit on Friday morning at the sheds to see whether the machans, most of whom belong to his village, were made comfortable, and was pleased to learn that the cordon authorities were quite satisfied with the behaviour of the machans, while the latter were pleased and were quite at home in their new habitation, and the treatment they received at the hands of Mr. E. Ingle, the Junior Plague Authority, and Mr. D. N. Joshi, the Medical Officer.

Inoculations were made on Friday at the Government School in Lower Damaun by Dr. Kalapesi when 214 persons were inoculated. Of this number, 145 (37 males 45 females, and 63 children) were Parsees, 49 (32 males 5 females and 32 children) Hindus, 10 (5 males 2 females and 3 children) Christians, and 4 Mahomedan males. Almost all the Parsees and many of the Hindus inoculated to-day had already been twice inoculated (half a dozen Parsees even) between 23rd March and 23rd May 1897, and yet were very eager to take advantage of the protective as the period of immunity granted by one inoculation was not yet determined.

IN PRAISE OF SEGREGATION CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is at present no lack of persons ready to bring odium and disgrace, false or true, on officers, and especially the Military officers engaged on the plague duty. The name of "officer" is at present sufficient in the mind of many natives to give credit to any story regarding them. At such a juncture it is, I believe, the bounden duty of every one to bring before the public the real facts about these hard-working and conscientious persons. A short time ago a certain gentleman had made damaging reports against the observation camp at Bhusawal and stated that persons kept there have to submit to many hardships. This report led me to try to evade the quarantine camp, but did not succeed. I was taken to the camp at Bhusawal on Saturday last by the officer in charge, Mr. H. V. Firth. Now, Sir, what do you think is my experience in the camp here?—It is the pleasantest I had known and has falsified wholly my expectations of sufferings and hardships. Here we have every comfort necessary and Mr. Firth leaves no stone unturned to make us easy and comfortable. I may say here without exaggeration that he is a giant, for, he works like one from morning till night for the comfort of the people kept here. Let any one go to him and be he rich or poor or be his difficulty however trifling he is ready to remove it. In my short and limited experience of English officers I had not met as yet with any English Military officer who was so kind, so good natured, and so civil as Mr. Firth is. The saying of Krishna in the Geeta also, I see, fulfilled here, viz., that the inferiors follow the path of the superiors. Every one here is kind and attentive to the comfort of the persons detained. In writing this I am doing nothing more than my duty, for I believe it the duty of every one to recognise the good services of others. If by this I succeed in dispelling from the minds of the natives the false fears of hardships and sufferings in the observation camp at Bhusawal my purpose is served. My heartfelt thanks are due to Mr. Firth and his subordinates for the kindness they have shown me, and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking them for the same.—Yours, etc.,

ISHWERDAS ICHHARAM.

Bhusawal, Jan. 28.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF FIRST BATTALION.

THE 1st Battalion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspected, on Saturday last, at Santa Cruz, by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, who was accompanied by Captain Ducat, Staff Officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, Commanding the Battalion. This corps usually forms a Camp of Exercise every year in the vicinity of Ahmedabad when there is a large gathering of Volunteers of all ranks from the various stations on the line, and the camp is looked forward to as a means of combining business and pleasure. The daily parades and exercises are interpersed with those pleasant reunions yclept smoking concerts or "sing-songs," and one or two "big nights" at the Railway Institute, where the amateur soldier is in great form, clad in his natty mess jacket, whirling round to the strains of the "bric-a-brac" polka and forgetful for the nonce of the stentorian voice of the Adjutant demanding "fours, right" or "eyes front."

This year, owing to the prevalence of plague, the Commissioner of the Northern Division deemed it advisable to prohibit the gathering together of a large body of men, with their Camp followers, most of them drawn from Bombay, which is decidedly a plague infected area at present. The Volunteer authorities accepted the inevitable with becoming grace and cancelled all the arrangements which were then well forward. But their zeal was not to be extinguished, so it was decided to have the General's Inspection at Head-Quarters, and for the past week practice parades, or as the Volunteers call them "bucking up drills," have been held at Santa Cruz in the morning and Parel in the evening, under their indefatigable Adjutant, Captain C. E. Wilson. There was a sensible diminution in numbers when compared with previous inspections, as the reasons which prevented the Bombay men from going north operated against the up-country men coming to Bombay, but some few of the men from out stations were brought down, and altgether four companies of about 20 files each were formed. This does not include the Cadet company or the Band, so the turn-out was very fair.

At the beginning of the week the men were somewhat rusty, but they were soon pulled together by their Company Officers, and the drilling on the whole was very satisfactory. Major C. Crommelin was temporarily in command owing to Lieutenant-Colonel Luard having been away on inspection duty, but the latter was able to get back for the last day and went round with the General. Punctually at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday, General Ventris rode up to the saluting base and was received with a general salute by the Battalion drawn up in line at open order, after which the General rode down the ranks. The men then marched past in column and quarter column, and did so very steadily. After they were put through the Manual and Firing Exercises under Captain H. M. Steuart, they did some Battalion movements under one or two Company Officers.

Then began the serious business of the morning, viz., the field firing. For this two companies under Captain Woollcombe and Lieutenant Richardson were detached from the main body and were served out with 10 rounds of ball ammunition per man. The targets representing the enemy were placed in front of the butts and the men advanced by sections from about 1,000 yards, firing volleys at intervals until within 100 yards when they carried the position by a gallant charge of the whole firing line. The targets were riddled with shots and the percentage of hits was very creditable, considering that the distances were judged by the company officers.

The next performance was with the machine gun and the two detachments that manipulated this weapon, made good practice. The signallers also rendered a good account of themselves, as also did the cadet company under Lieutenant Arderson. The Battalion was then formed up in column and the General made a careful inspection of each Company scrutinizing the uniforms and accoutrements particularly, after which he addressed the men briefly. He said he was sorry that circumstances prevented their Camp of exercise being held, but from what he had seen that morning he was convinced that they had put in good work at the preliminary drills. He was quite satisfied with the drilling of the Battalion, especially with the field firing. The officers and N. C. O's knew what to do and gave their commands clearly and the men worked well together. He would like to see them steadier in the ranks while the inspecting officer was going round, as steadiness was an essential quality. He also remarked that he would like to see the men provided with good stout boots, that they could march in. On the whole he was glad to be able to submit a good report on the Battalion.

The parade was then dismissed and the General was entertained at breakfast by the officers of the corps at the Jackal Club mess tent, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. The following officers were on parade :—Major C. Crommelin, in Command; Captain H. Steuart, mounted officer, Captains Woollcombe and Franklin, Lieutenants Richardson, Huddleston, Anderson, Owen, Nash and Guy.

We may mention that the corps has this year won the Battalion Shield presented by its former Commandant, Colonel Sir William Bisset, C. E., for competition by the two Battalions.

THE Queen has granted permission to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry to retain the order of the Thistle, in spite of his having now been given the Garter. The Duke (says the "Westminster Gazette") received his Thistle (when Earl of Dalkeith) in 1875 from Lord Beaconsfield. The late Duke was made a Knight of the Garter in 1835 by Sir Robert Peel, and he was a Companion of "the most ancient, noble, and honourable Order" for fifty-nine years. The Duke of Cambridge, who was invested with the blue ribbon by William IV., at the same time as the late Duke of Buccleuch, has been for many years the senior member of the Order of the Garter. The Queen similarly dispensed the Duke of Argyll from resigning the Scotch Order when Mr. Gladstone gave his Grace a blue ribbon in 1884. The Duke received his Thistle from Lord Palmerston in 1851. Lord Rosebery also holds both Orders, but he received the Garter before Thistle. The senior Knight of the Thistle is the Earl of Mansfield, who was nominated by Sir Robert Peel in 1843.

VALVARDE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving a disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair look beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Obtainable for "The Mexican Hair Restorer" between 23rd March and 23rd May 1897, and yet were very eager to take advantage of the protective as the Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bot Wholesale Depot: 33, Farrington Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Highland Light Infantry left Nowshera for Hyderabad on Wednesday, and on the same day the Patiala Infantry started from Khushalgarh for Patiala.

A LADY WHITE memorial fund is being raised in Calcutta: it being intended to present the retiring Commander-in-Chief with a portrait of his wife to be painted by an artist in England.

CAPTAIN SELWYN, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, who was due back from home this week, has been granted an extension of leave for two months.

WHEN Brigadier-General Reid acts for General Meiklejohn in command of the whole force at and beyond the Malakhand, including the flying column, Colonel Kelly, of Chitral fame, will be posted in charge of the Malakand station itself.

THE Madras Government has reported that the total Public Works expenditure to the end of the famine will amount to 71 lakhs. An estimate forwarded previously provided for a total expenditure of 33 lakhs in the Civil Department and of 60 lakhs in the Public Works Department. The former figure, Government says, may be reduced by 3·96 lakhs in view of the subsequent transfers to the Public Works Department, leaving it at 29 lakhs in round numbers. Adding to this the estimate of 71 lakhs under the Public Works Department, the Government, "in the uncertainty of the Public Works system of accounting," is reluctantly forced to adopt an estimate of 100 lakhs.

IT is a matter of great regret that so little seems to have been done in the matter of running to ground the man who murdered the late Mr. Ross at Peshawar last June. One man was tried and acquitted, but surely the subject need not then have dropped. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there must be some who connived at the murderer's escape or actively abetted it. From the large Anjuman-i-Islam in the city the strictest inquiries into the details of the murder should be made. A little wholesome pressure is badly wanted on the city of Peshawar in more matters than this.

THE Madras Government has issued an order for the appointment of an Assistant Engineer to investigate the Amravati reservoir project in Coimbatore, when other officers now on special duty return to their ordinary work. The G. O. adds that the papers available on the subject contain a very meagre programme of large works for famine relief, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to impress emphatically on the Superintending Engineer the necessity for further investigating and reporting upon every possible source of water-supply in the Coimbatore District, with a view to its storage. When the services of an Assistant Engineer are made available for the examination of the Amravati project, the Government will allow him also to be subsequently employed in investigating such further schemes as the Superintending Engineer reports upon favourably, "but," the G. O. concludes, "the Superintending Engineer's investigations should commence at once."

THE mission of Major A. P. Westlake, Superintendent of the Hajpur Remount Depot, to Italy for the purchase of 250 ordnance mules has according to the Allahabad paper been a decided success. Major Westlake began his purchases in Italy about the middle of October, and completed the total order in six weeks. After making arrangements for freight, fittings and the like, he sailed in charge of the full number by the Anchor Line steamer Hesperia on December 12th from Naples and arrived safely at Calcutta on January 14th, where all the mules were landed at Garden Reach Remount Depot in excellent condition. After a few days' rest they were despatched by special train to the Hapur Depot for issue to the mountain artillery service. The mules were inspected by the Director of the Army Remount Department on arrival at Calcutta, who, we unders tand, expessed much satisfaction with their fine appearance. The weather encountered by the Hesperia on the voyage from Italy was at times very rough, and Major Westlake is to be congratulated not only on his selections, but in having brought so large a consignment to their destination without a mishap. The arrangements on the Hesperia, we believe, were excellent.

THERE will, it is understood, be more than one list of honours for the campaign on the North-West frontier. This is only just to those who have distinguished themselves, for there has been a series of expeditions and officers may have done well on more than one occasion. Thus we had the defence of the Malakand and Chakdarrah, followed by the relief of those posts and operations in Upper Swat; then came the Mohmand expedition and the desperate fighting in South Bajour. This was followed by the Tirah expedition, the biggest business of all; and lastly there has been the bloodless but highly successful Bunner expedition.

ON Jan. 6 the Town Council of Paris held a special meeting to deal with the question of the Chatelet Theatre. A considerable number of Councillors were in favour of turning it into a theatre of Municipal History. By this they meant of municipal republican, or revolutionary history. The subject led to a hot debate. It was finally agreed that the future lessee should accept no drama hostile in tr end or essence to modern Democratic principles; that he is once a year to bring out a study of civic and social manners and morals in the form of a play; and that he is to mount any drama to which the City of Paris may give a prize at an open competition. Councillor Levraud remarked that as the cost of these plays would fall on the city, the mounting of any of them should not come to more than £800 each. To this it was answered that a set of dresses for Madame Sarah Bernhardt would cost more.

THE Prince and Princess of Naples, Signor Crispi, the Syndic of Rome, and some members of the Italian Ministry, have arrived at Palermo to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Sicilian revolution of 1848, which began on Jan. 11.

A SCHOLASTIC Association at Turin has recently issued a circular protesting against the danger run by committing the charge of the primary education of children to priests and nuns, who take advantage of the religious lessons to teach anti-State doctrines.

AT a special meeting of the shareholders of the Monte Carlo Casino Company, on January 11, the conditions proposed by the Prince of Monaco for a renewal of the lease which expires in 1913 were ratified. The conditions provide for the payment to the Prince of an additional sum of £1,280,000 up to the end of 1937. The company proposes to raise a new loan.

IN consequence of the arrest of several Englishmen, and of difficulties placed in the way of British travellers at Svedia, on the Syrian coast, the British Embassy has made representations to the Porte, with the result of obtaining the dismissal of the Mudir of that place.

THE authorities in the Don Cossack country and in Cisdaeasia have, it is reported, taken away several children from parents who belong to the Protestant Shalopout sect, and placed them under the guardianship of Orthodox relatives. A meeting of Orthodox clergy at Kazan recently recommended this kidnapping of children as an efficacious way of dealing with heresy.

THE Sultan is reported to have issued a secret Irade on the subject of efforts which, he says, are being made to discredit Germany and German prestige at Constantinople. He desires it to be known that he still places entire confidence in the disinterestedness of the policy pursued by the German Emperor, and refers to the relations of the two States as those of tried friends.

THE *Times'* Pretoria correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 10 :—The coolie question has lately been arousing attention, owing to the Government having attempted, by means of a law passed in 1885, amended in 1886, and approved by the British Government, to compel Asiatic traders, here termed indiscriminately coolies, both to live and trade within specified places. The law admittedly entitles the Government to compel coolies to live in locations, but it is contended that trading cannot be thus restricted. Owing to representations on the part of the British Agent, the majority of the coolies being British subjects, the Government has now agreed to suspend action pending a test case to decide whether the wording of the law as construed in the terms of the Bloemfontein award of 1895 empowers the Government to act as proposed.

OLD ENGLISH FETE AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 28.

"SQUIRE BEAMAN and Dame Emilie, his wife bid their friends and neighbours heartily welcome to ye Harvest Merrymaking in ye Home Meadows at Eventide (4-30 of ye clock) on Jan. 25th," Hulme Party, Belgaum. Thus ran the invitation recently sent round by our District Judge and his wife and accordingly on the appointed day a large number of friends and neighbours availed themselves and enjoyed a most delightful evening

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cottage piano by Brinsmead.
The property of a gentleman—Whole, half, and 10 by 8 plate studio and field cameras, portrait and view lenses, porcelain trays, wooden light-tight boxes plate washing tanks, ruby lamps, and a lot of photographic apparatus, type writer, glass case on stand.

By order of Pragjee Valabhdas, administrator of the estate of the late Tricumdas Lowjee, household furniture, such as wardrobes, copy-ing press chests, copper and brass pots. Turkey red pieces, iron safe, sofa, coir, jars, scale in box, etc.
5 cases electrozone and 5 cases medirina disinfectants.
2 cases cigarettes.
15 cases each 1 dozen tins oatmeal.
2 cases safety matches.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody.
6 cases Markston's gold label eau-de-cologne.
5 cases Markston's signature label eau-de-cologne.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody—
6 cases Murkston's gold label eau-de-cologne.
5 cases Murkston's signature label eau-de-cologne.

By order of the mortgagee, Pandit Nilkanth Manekchund, and on account and at the risk of Khaja Shamudin Sadarshaw.
1 Cashmere shawl, 1 table cover, 3 puggrees, 2 coats, 5 jubbas, and 1 Persian shawl.

On account of the concerned—
8 pieces black mourning crape.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Bhanjee Bapoobhai, consisting of sofas, chairs, table, chandelier, copper and brass utensils, copper, boiler, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light ogecart.
1 ladies' double carve cycle Royal Fabric tyre licensed Dunlops "Sun" London new.
2 gent's diamond frame cycle Royal Fabric tyre licensed Dunlops "Sun" London new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Edgington House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Brodwood, singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, 12 B. B. 12-bore gun by W. Richard, in case, 6 B. gun Rinks' and Ditmar's lamps, gentlemen's saddle, large size ship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of P. J. WATT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF ARGAND LAMPS, WALL SHADES, SOFAS AND MARBLE TABLES.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the mortgagee, Dullabjee Dayabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damoderdas Sonderdas:—

13 sofas
1 Tucker's argand lamp of 9 lights
6 " " " of 3 "
1 " " " of 8 "
5 " " " of 2 "
1 " " " of 4 "
1 " " " of 9 "
17 wall shades of 2 candle power.
6 marble tables (1 big round and 5 square).
2 small marble tables.
The property will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Rope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Sandcock Bridge, the valuable plant and trenching-wheel, black and teakwood household furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with handsome ornaments, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 30 BALES AMERICAN DRILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. the following—

On account and risk of the forwarding factor, Mr. Hajee Joosa Noormahomed—
30 bales American Pepperill Drills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., the following:—

On account and risk of Nanabhoy Manucherji—
2 cases 100 pieces white shirting, 36 inches by 40 yards.

On account of the concerned—
66 pieces coloured gurrah prints.
12 do. army grey woollen cloth 54 inches by 20 yards.
2 bales white shirting 38 by 39.
7 do. do. 41 by 38.
3 do. do. 46 by 38½.
2 do. do. 49 by 38½.
6 do. do. 52 by 37½.
40 pieces cotton coating.
10 do. tube linen 72 inches by 40.
1 case corset, black and grey.
2 cases 600 glass Agat buttons.
1 case 20 doz. antiseptic table.
1 do. 36 bottles liquour tincapail.
1 do. 6 gross assorted diamond rings.
1 do. 32 doz. Kropp's razors.
1 do. 13 gross tin trays.
18 cases Anne-lean whiskey.
9 do. J. Leglance brandy in wine bottles,
12 do. Spanish portwine,
3 do. superior do.
25 do. gin.
10 do. rum.
25 do. brandy.
20 do. claret.
100 drenssed 1 gl. Fletcher's phenol.
100 do. 2 do. do.
50 do. 5 do. do.
40 do. 3 do. do. carbolic acid 98 per cent.
50 do. 5 do. do. do.
50 do. 5 do. cresol.
10 cases kilt mouldings ½ inch to ¾ inch.
On account and risk of the concerned—
8 pass-age chandeliers.
2 do. sofas.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CYCLISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF CYCLES.

By order of the consignees Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, with a view of introducing the into the Bombay Market, the following consignment of high grade cycles:—

Cossig mat received from Wolverhampton.

THE ELSTON
4 gentlemen's safety with 1½-cushion tyres
1 ladies' " " 1-2 " "
1 " " " 1-4 " "
They have tangent spokes, ball bearings throughout, and are enamelled black with gold lines.

THE PEERLESS
1 gentlemen's safety with 1 1-2 cushion tyres.
1 " " 1-4 " "
1 ladies' " " 1 1-2 " "
1 " " " 1-4 " "
They have tangent spokes, ball bearings throughout, and are enamelled bowl-nou-d furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with handsome ornaments, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

THE VICTOR.
4 gentlemen's safety.
3 ladies' "
With Dunlop's tyres, Westwood rims, and detachable brake.

Also a small consignment of cycle lamps, bells, and Dunlop bi-tropical tubes.

Each machine will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of the sale.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMBKER STREET.

By order of Bai Fatmabai the mortgagee, wife of Shaik Zainoolo bin Shaik Dawood, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February 1891, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of Sheikh bin the mortgagor, widow of Shaik Munoobin Mycedin, deceased, on the 3rd day of February 1898, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that pieces or parcel of Government land together with the ownership house and premises standing thereon situate at the Eastern side of Tembker Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sheriff's division, sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 191 (New No. 8-54, 11 survey No. 1 23-2). New Survey No 277, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 11 and street No. 77-79 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the Sheriff's property on the West by the Tembker Street aforesaid, on the North by the house of Mahomed Noor Mamoo and on the South by the house of Sheik Ali Sarug.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1898. Auctioneers.

HEILGERS' COALS.

We are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote spot-or SKOL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS NERBADDA A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered as Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF
ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddl (Rs. 15), Raw Waers Charge extra. Horses Standing on Commission sale, or for treatment—

Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17 0
Examination and Certificate 16 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt 6 0
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English built Coucher-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture, FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WADI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, sweepings, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bhaidas Cross Road and Ripon Road or Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of the late Dayal Dharsey and guardian of Govindjee Valjee and Vrijubhdas Dayal, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Valjee Dharsey, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Hatty Noor Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed, the mortgagor, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Ground Freehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or two chawls and a bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Bellasis Road within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4740 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the East partly by the property of Khanjee Loo manjee and partly by the property of Purushotam Nemchand, on the West by the Bellasis Cross Road, on the North by the property of Rajana Camate, and on the South partly by the property of Frederick Howland and partly by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee, and which said land is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 159 and new No. 1382 and 1668 old survey Nos. 260 and 261, new survey Nos. 1355 and 2387, and which said two chawls and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward Nos. 3rd and 3rd [3] and street Nos. 6 [3] and 6 [c] and the said chawls and bungalow are in the occupation of the said Hatty Noor Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house and out-houses being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas Street, in the sub-registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3814 and street No. 41, containing by admeasurement about 167 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East by the ground of Amee Nabai, wife of Sulleman Jee Adamjee, on the West by the ground of Mahomedali Mouli, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas street aforesaid, and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

THE Indian Council made extra allotment yesterday of 1 lakh of Bills on Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 on Madras, both at 1s. 3 7-8d., and of 8 lakhs of Transfers on Bombay, and 11 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4d.

Consols were unchanged at 112 11-16; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 116 1-2. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8th, both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank paper, say to 2 7-8 and 2 3-4 per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered, at 26 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 56 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London as before. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were quoted at £64 1-2. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £190,000 in Silver; and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay; £80,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, to Calcutta; £39,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £10,000 in Silver to Shanghai. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, 5 lakhs more extra Council Bills have been allotted on Bombay, at 1s. 3 7-8; and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., Consols and Indian Sterling Loan are unchanged. About £75,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been reduced 1-8th, to 2 3-4 per cent. The price of Bar Silver is 1-8d., higher at 26 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal is 1-8 cent dearer, at 56 3-4 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London higher to the same extent, at 4·34 5-8 dollars. In Paris, French Rentes are unchanged at 103 1-4; with Exchange on London a shade higher of fcs. 25·22 1-2.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipmentto the same ports, buyers via Canal; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Hamburg, buyers, via Canal, market dull; and Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, January-February shipment to Antwerp, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians nil. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all positions. The days Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

There has been no further change in prices of Cotton, spot or arrival, in Liverpool. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 7,000 bales. Imports 10,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 15-16 cents per lb.; and Futures also were practically unchanged at 5·78 cents for April, and 5·88 for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales.

To-day, again, there has been no change in the rate for spot Cotton in New York; but Futures are 3 points lower, but for April and July, at 5·75 and 5·85 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 28,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,450,000 bales, compared with 8,190,000 bales, visible at the end of the previous week.

In our Local Cotton market a considerable amount of business has been reported again to-day, Exporters, however, having been by far the larger buyers. The total purchases have amounted to 4,400 bales, of which 3,100 are credi ed to shippers, including 1,200 bales of Akote, at Rs. 144 1-2-5; 600 Damargaum, at Rs. 148; 500 Khangaum at Rs. 146-7; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 133-4½; the balance taken by the Mills being also made up of New Oomra descriptions, and equal at current rates. The market closed steady with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,916 bales.
Wheat	419 cwts.
Linseed	3,251 "
Gingelly	8,527 "
Castorseed	311 "
Rice	64,559 "

FREIGHTS are steadier. The Conch (s) has been chartered at 16s. per ton for Genoa and Marseilles for early February loading. We now quote 16s. to 17s. to Liverpool and London; 17s. 6d. for Trieste and Venice; and 15s. to 16s. 6d. per ton for other continental ports.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s 3 31-32d for ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 3 3-4d. having been named for February and 1s. 3 9-16d. for March transfer of Telegraphic; and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The market has been very quiet, and we have heard of but little business passing either way, the market leaving off quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	170 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone, but with nothing of importance doing, quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents having been 97 1-4 both for cash and the settlement. Threes were quite nominal.

SHARES.—China and Manockjee Petit Mills have both advanced Rs. 10 to-day; Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 40 in the second.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Reduced	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Stirling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-2
Bar Silver	26 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Total week's sales of cotton	57,000 bales.
" " Surats	300 "
" Imports of cotton	90,000 "
" " Surats	1,000 "
" Stock of cotton	1,014,000 "
" " Surats	6,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mateana arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Fowler-Rubattino Company's steamer Bosmora left Hongkong for Bombay on 25th instant.

HONGKONG, JAN. 30.

The s.s. Hydaspes, arrived here this morning.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January 1897, on 421 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	76,005	1,87,000	4,000	2,17,005
Or per mile of Railway	121	1 6	9	53
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,119	31,87,341	86,467	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks...	19,97,119	33,74,341	90,467	54,22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,646	2,434	3,23,889
Per mile of Ry do.	160	41	6	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33 17 623	1,05,667	58,55,168
Decrease for the week				Rs. 76,980
Ditto. to date				" 4,33,010

I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	49,281	55,759	...	6,307	...	6,307
Parcels, &c.	1,03,360	88,015	15 545	...	15,745	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,353	3,366	...	3	...	3
Total for week	1,56,895	1,17 760	9,235	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	1,56,895	1,47,660	...	...	9,235	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELTON—January 22, at Lahore, the wife of Mr Joe Belton, Trainer, of a daughter.

BOOTY—January 24, at Mangalore, S Canara, the wife of P A Booty, I C S, of a daughter.

CLARIDGE—January 23, at Hirehatch Estate, the wife of G W Claridge, of a daughter.

POWELL—January 24, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Lt L Powell, Lieutenant, 19th (P W O) Hussars, of a son.

PRATER—January 24, at Devarahalloo, S Coorg, the wife of Walter Prater, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—HUSBAND—January 25, at Ajmere, by the Rev William Robb, M A, and Rev James Gray, John Buhanan, Allahabad Bank, Bareilly, youngest son of Rev James Buchanan, Foreign Mission Secretary, United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, to Eliza Jane, elder daughter of Rev John Husband, F R G S, C I E, Ajmere.

COPLESTONE—FRANKS—January 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Mc'arthy, assisted by Rev A Luckman, Mr C E Copplestone, to Nellie, second daughter of the late Mr W L Francis, and Mrs La diaw.

LUCK—SPOTSWOOD ASH—January 24, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev E J Worlow, Churchill Arthur Luck, Captain 2nd Punjab Cavalry, son of the late Frederick Luck, J P, D L, of Hardip, Kent, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Spotswood Ash, J P, the Manor House, Kilsea, Co. Londonderry.

DEATHS.

DELMAS—January 24, at Amanol, Miss Louise, Alice Delmas, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr J R Delmas.

THOMPSON—January 26, at Coonoor, Alice, the dearly loved daughter of John and Catherine Mary Thompson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1898.

ON the 29th September we published the letter of Government to the President of the Municipal Corporation setting forth the scheme elaborated by his Excellency the Governor in Council with the assistance of officers of special aptitude, for expeditiously carrying out the improvement of the city of Bombay. The scheme was adumbrated in Lord Sandhurst's reply to a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce in February last when the plague was at its height, in which his Excellency spoke of the urgent necessity of effecting comprehensive sanitary improvements to deliver the city from the overcrowding in insanitary dwellings which were a premium upon epidemics. The letter concluded with the expression of a hope that it would be possible to embody the details in a Bill to be dealt with in a session of the Legislative Council before the close of the year, and invited the Corporation to favour the Government with a reply in October. That expectation has been grievously disappointed, for the Bill instead of being dealt with before the close of the year cannot be dealt with by the Legislative Council for several weeks to come. The delay is much to be regretted, for it means practically the loss of a year before anything can be effectively done to eradicate the plague which now for a second time exacts a heavy penalty for the continued existence of the insanitary conditions which it was the purpose of the scheme to expeditiously remove. The necessary legislation must be carried through, the new Board constituted, and the requisite machinery called into existence in the months which might with reasonable despatch have been available for the demolition of the worst slums and the erection of chawls for the housing of their occupants before the setting in of the monsoon. It is not necessary to apportion the blame for a delay, which with the recrudescence of the epidemic becomes calamitous. The Corporation had not yet considered the subject, while the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust, less directly responsible for the welfare of the city, with business-like promptitude informed the Government of their approval of the scheme. The Municipality also approved of it in that reply, but set an example of delay, only too punctually followed. The Government of India, which had already sanctioned the scheme, taking no thought of the efflux of time, which when plague is in question is of the first importance, went over the ground once more, and then once more accorded its high and indispensable approval. The Bombay Legislative Council will have to do in February and March, and possibly in April 1898, what might with a little diligence have been—in the words of the Government letter—dealt with in the closing months of 1897.

However, the Bombay Improvement Bill has at length seen the light. It puts into practical shape the scheme for the sanitary regeneration of the city which was made public four months ago, and shows in detail the machinery by which that paramount object is to be attained. The preamble clearly specifies the purpose of the ninety-four sections of the Bill. It being expedient to make provision for the improvement and future expansion of Bombay by forming new and altering existing streets, by removing and altering insanitary buildings in certain areas, by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes and for the Presidency Police, by laying out vacant lands, and by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore, a Board of Trustees is to be appointed and given special powers for those purposes. The constitution of the Board will follow very closely the lines of the Port Trust. The Trustees will number thirteen, of whom the Chairman and three others will be appointed by the Government; three will be members ex-officio, namely, the General or other Officer commanding the Bombay District, the Collector or Acting Collector, and the Municipal Commissioner. Six members will be elected, four by the Corporation, and one each by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust. The elected members will hold office for two years, with the exception that one half of this number shall retire by lot at the end of the first year. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will in the interests of the City exercise this franchise with a single eye to the business aptitude of the four members who are to be given seats on the Bombay Improvement Board. The Corporation has developed in the twenty odd years since it was called into existence by another Act of the Local Legislature, an enviable faculty of discussing things in committee by the year together and then adjourning them for the maturer deliberation for another year, which may also end without any result being arrived at. It would be an immeasurable calamity if the new Board were to be inoculated with a spirit of procrastination which has it's uses—everything that exists fulfils some mysterious purpose,—but would be singularly out of place in a Board with a mandate to make Bombay healthy with all due expedition. In many quarters the desire had found expression, that the new Board having heavy business of the greatest urgency and importance to transact should be allowed to co-operate from amongst the members of the Corporation four of the excellent men of business who have seats on that body. The choice falling, as it must have done, on men like the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Wacha, Professor Muller, or the like would have given the Municipality and Municipal interests the best and most efficacious representation. There are those who ask why there should be still another Board instead of a Commissioner of Works appointed *ad hoc* and reporting progress to the Government and the Municipality. As it is, the Board cannot vary a plan or incur any new outlay involving the spending of Rs. 5,000 without the previous sanction of Government. However, the Board will be constituted, and it is devoutly to be hoped that when its members take off their coats to the work before them they will acquit themselves like men. The work has been cut out for them with great care. Everything is foreseen and provided for—even the possibility of the Trustees failing to provide the necessary funds to liquidate their obligations or to put by money for specific and necessary purposes. In that case the Accountant-General will ascertain exactly how much is in default and send in the bill to the Municipal Commissioner, who will satisfy the demand out of the Municipal Fund, the deficit thereby caused being made good by levying taxes to that amount. If the Municipal Commissioner be obdurate or remiss, the Accountant-General with his abhorred shears will cut the amount out of the Municipal purse without more ado. The honourable member who especially represents the interests of the Municipality on the Council will no doubt have something to say on this rough and ready means of getting other people to pay your debts.

It must be remembered on the other hand that the Government make over for a long period of years State lands valued at nearly a crore and all the rents and fees accruing therefrom to the Board, the Municipality doing the same with lands of about a third of the value. These lands will for the time specified be pooled for the improvement of Bombay, and having largely contributed in divers ways towards that result, will then revert to their present owners with their value largely enhanced. When the Government gives—or lends—on so grand a scale, and moreover undertakes to lend money supplied by the Secretary of State to the Board for the common object, it is perhaps not unreasonable that they should insert sections 70 and 71 to ensure the prompt and regular payment of interest. But provision to that end might have been made with a little more regard to the susceptibilities of third parties. This, after all, is a detail though it is one that will give rise to a good deal of protest. The important matter is to create and set in motion machinery which shall be capable of accomplishing in the immediate future reforms and improvements which have been the crying need of a whole generation. The Statement of Objects and Reasons candidly acknowledges that there is not a city in India or anywhere else in the Empire with a population so densely packed as in Bombay, and that in localities and buildings that are a standing invitation to epidemic diseases of all kinds, the plague being now added to the number. In 1864—thirty-four long years ago—Dr. Leith in a report calling attention to the insanitary state of the Island of Bombay urged the importance of opening up the town to the healthy breezes from the sea by avenues from west to east eighty or a hundred feet wide. The Extension Committee eleven years ago recommended that this necessary sanitary work should be undertaken. The eleven years have passed, as the previous twenty-seven years since Dr. Leith made the same provisions passed, without anything being done. It is about time that with the plague threatening to abide with us that we should now at last do what we should have done long since. The borrowing powers to be conferred on the Improvement Board under the proposed legislation will render these and other sanitary measures practicable under conditions that should eventually make them financially remunerative.

THE Post Office report for 1897 is as good reading as any of its predecessors, and a record of as excellent work. In almost all branches of its business operations have extended. The approximate number of postal articles of all kinds issued for delivery, exclusive of money orders, is something like 439 millions—twenty-five millions in excess of the previous year's total. Of the increase no less than twenty-nine millions were of unpaid letters, seven and a-quarter under-paid, and thirteen and a-half millions of post-cards. Of the total number of postal articles, including money orders, received for delivery, viz., 440,871,868, the number actually delivered in the ordinary course was 436,716 324 or 99·05 per cent., as compared with 99·08 per cent. in the previous year. The greater part of the balance was disposed of by re-direction to addressees or return to senders, while of 997,358 article which where found undisposable a large proportion were from their nature incapable either of delivery or of return. The percentage of the undisposed of articles to the total number of articles received for delivery in the year 1896-97 was ·2, the same as in the preceding year. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete, that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. It is satisfactory, however, that the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners. That this is sometimes a matter of great difficulty may be well understood when it is found, for example, that at one small post office in Sind no less than 541 letters were posted in one day on which the addresses were indecipherable. On being examined in the Dead Letter office the contents of the packets were found to contain no actual characters, but a series of marks which must have cost the man weeks of toil. It is needless to say that not one of these found the individual for whom it was intended, any more than post-cards, which are received in our office every month from Bandora, endorsed with the request that after perusing their contents we shall forward them to the Pope of Rome, and after his Holiness has finished with them we shall re-address them to the Almighty. The sender in Sind was discovered to be a lunatic as, no doubt, sooner or later, will our Bandora correspondent. In the Money Order department a great increase in business is recorded—an improvement due in great measure to the growth of the business with Cape Colony, Ceylon and British East Africa also contributed to this increase, a fact which is explained by the employment of the large number of natives of India in the construction of the Uganda Railway and elsewhere in British East Africa. Insurance business also shewed an increase, the largest portion being in Bombay, where the impetus was due to the temporary suspension of hundi transactions on account of the exodus during the prevalence of the plague scare. At the same time the number of claims under insurance increased, highway robberies of mails in Native States accounting for some and the accident to the mail van owing to an explosion by fireworks in an adjoining carriage for others. The value payable parcel system still goes on increasing in usefulness, Calcutta showing the greatest measure of appreciation of this undoubtedly excellent system. As may be inferred, the financial results of the working of the Post Office increase in due proportion. In 1895 the total of revenue over expendit

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CANDIDACY OF PRINCE GEORGE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

It is declared at St. Petersburg that if the candidacy of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete fails, Russia will concern herself no further with Crete.

THE SULTAN OBDURATE.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Sultan absolutely refuses to entertain Prince George's candidacy for the Governorship of Crete, and insists upon an Ottoman subject being appointed.

END OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

An agreement between the masters and engineers has been signed and work will be resumed on Monday.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER NILE.

Reuter learns that a strong private expedition is being equipped for the Upper Nile under the explorer Cavendish, and that it will include Lieutenant Andrew and other officers, besides 400 armed escort.

Lieutenant Andrew sails for the East Coast of Africa immediately to arrange for transport.

OPPOSITION OF THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The "Morning Post" publishes news from Assiout which states that the Egyptian gunboats reached the sixth cataract, but were compelled to return owing to the Dervishes opening fire on them with Krupp guns. The same authority states that the Nile channels are blocked with chains.

THE CHINESE LOAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN 29.

The "Times'" Pekin correspondent states that China proposes a compromise, whereby England and Russia shall each provide half of the loan on their own terms.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The fourth test match has begun in Melbourne. The Australians, who went in first, made 275 in the first innings for seven wickets.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

All Indians in the Transvaal have been ordered outside the towns by March 31st.

This will enable bringing forward a test case in the High Court at Pretoria.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The "Morning Post" publishes the account of an interview which took place between a French diplomatist and the King of Siam when he was in Egypt.

The King complained of the treatment of Siam by France.

The "Morning Post" advocates British protection of Siam against French designs of absorption.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, re-emphasized the determination of the Government to prevent the closing of open markets, and especially in China and West Africa.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28.

President McKinley, speaking at the banquet given by the Manufacturers' Association here, said nothing shall ever tempt us to scale down the sacred debt contracted by the nation, through a legal technicality. The United States will discharge all her obligations in the best currency of the civilized world, and it is not enough to proclaim sound money principles, but we must make them pay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

TRIAL OF DAMODHER CHAPEKAR AT THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

Damodher Hari Chapekar will be put on trial for the murder of Mr. Rand before Mr. Crowe, at the Sessions Court, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

THE PRISONER TILAK TRANSFERRED TO YERROWDA JAIL.

The prisoner Tilak, who has been transferred to the Yerrowda Jail, was brought here in a reserved first-class carriage by the 7-45 train on Friday night. He was made to alight at Kirkee station and quietly driven thence to Yerrowda.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER IN POONA.

Sir Norman Lockyer, accompanied by his son, Dr. Lockyer, and Mr. Elliot, Meteorological Reporter to Government, arrived here by the 7 o'clock train on Saturday morning. They visited the Observatory on Bamburda Road, at 8 o'clock, and stayed there about two hours. Sir Norman made several suggestions likely to improve the place. He and the party left the same evening by the 4 15 train for Agra and Observatories in the North.

VOLUNTEER FIELD DAY.

The local Volunteers had an interesting field day, yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Yerrowda and and Kalas Ford. The attendance was very satisfactory. The idea was that the Kirkee contingent with cadets were retiring on Kalas Ford, after destroying the Powder Factory, when the Poona Force despatched to intercept them in the country south of the Reformatory, searched, and on finding them both forces became engaged; but the Kirkee force being first reinforced for the time beat back the Poona troops until the latter received assistance. Both sides were well handled, the result being doubtful.

At the conclusion refreshments were served, and the men as well as the cadets marched back to Poona with the band playing.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Saturday's returns show 4 cases and 4 deaths in the City; one case in the Cantonment; and 6 cases and 2 deaths in the District.

Sunday's figures show 7 cases and 8 deaths in the City; and 4 cases and 5 deaths in the District.

No cases are deaths occurred in the Cantonment and Suburban limits.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE.

Four European constables of the local Punitive Police have been sent on plague duty to Kalyan.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox is becoming prevalent here. A number of cases are under treatment at the Sassoon Hospital, among them being Sister Esther, the Lady Superintendent in charge of the Nursing Staff, and Miss Barnes, one of the nurses.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT'S FORCE HEAVILY ENGAGED.

FIVE OFFICERS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

GALLANT BEHAVIOUR OF LIEUTENANT VAN SOMEREN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, JAN. 30.

In accordance with orders received from Headquarters, a Column, consisting of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry, four companies of the 66th Sikhs, and two guns, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, went from here yesterday to the Sheen Kamar Pass to co-operate with the three other Columns from Bara, Jamrud, and Ali Musjid. Colonel Seppings, K. O. Y. L. I., was in command.

Little opposition was experienced in the advance to the Kotal, but on the retirement commencing, the enemy appeared in considerable numbers and pressed hard upon the small Column, which soon became hampered with the wounded. In spits of heavy fire, the retirement was very coolly conducted, the officers and men behaving splendidly.

The enemy's losses are reported to have been very heavy, as were our own.

CASUALTIES.

The K. O. Y. L. I. Infantry lost Lieutenants Walker, Dowdale, and Hughes, with 22 men killed; also Major Earle, Captain Marrable, and Second Lieutenant Hall, with 17 men wounded.

The 36th Sikhs lost Colonel Haughton, their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Turing, their Adjutant, with 2 men, killed; and 3 men wounded.

Early in the day, deeming it possible that our right flank might be harassed in retiring, General Westmacott sent a company of the 3rd Gurkhas to prevent the enemy operating from the direction of the Lakarai Pass. At 2 p.m., General Westmacott himself, with 200 K. O. S. B.'s, 100 Gurkhas, and two guns, went out to reinforce the Column. He found them retiring in good order, but very slowly, being hampered with the wounded and hard pressed. He came into action from the hills of the mouth of the gorge on the enemy's left, and turned the direction of the retirement through his troops. When the whole had passed through, he retired slowly, reaching camp at 7-30 p.m., and being the last man himself to get in.

Lieutenant Van Someren, of the 36th Sikhs, brought the Sikhs out of action and distinguished himself bravely, though he narrowly escaped, having had two bullets through his clothes.

Full reports are not to hand yet, but all agree that the behaviour of the officers and men was beyond all praise.

PAYING UP FINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Messengers sent out by the Afridi Jirga at Jamrud, have brought in a small instalment of rifles towards the Government fine.

The Zakka Khel have not yet been heard from, but the Political Officer upon the spot expects that they will submit along with the remaining sections.

COMBINED MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE AFRIDIS.

NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

A Jamrud telegram of the 29th runs:—General Hart's Brigade marched in two columns at one, this morning, from Ali Masjid to carry out combined movements against the Afridis in the Kajurai plain. One column went by the Chora Pass, and the other by the Khyber Valley. By early morning he had blocked all exits from the Kajarai plains into Bazaar Valley. His troops saw only a few of the enemy, and killed one. No casualties occurred on our side. The two columns marched twenty-five and twenty-one miles, respectively.

At the same time the Second Brigade, accompanied by General Symons, joined hands with General Hart's Force in the Bazar Valley, but saw none of the enemy.

Death from enteric of Lieutenant Tench, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at the Landi Kotal, is reported.

GENERAL LOCKHART AND THE SIKHS.

LAHORE, JAN. 28.

General Sir William Lockhart passed through Lahore on his way to Calcutta on Saturday morning. Many military officers were present on the platform also a large attendance of native gentlemen. Members of Guru Singh Sabha presented General Lockhart with a congratulatory address. In reply General Lockhart said: To the bravery of Sikh soldiers much of the success which has attended the Tirah Expedition must be attributed. It had always been great pleasure to me to be associated with the Sikhs or both as friends in peace or as brothers-in-arms in war and the Khalsa has my warmest good wishes.

DARING DACOITY AT SIALKOTE.

On the night of the 19th instant a band of about 15 dacoits attacked the village of Chuchanali Narowal, the Sialkot District. The dacoits began operations by firing guns. They then robbed the village banker, named Mukanda, by threatening him with instant death. Rs. 14,000 is the value of the property alleged to have been carried away. The delinquents escaped in the direction of Amritsar District, and up to date no clue has been obtained.

BANK OF CALCUTTA.

THE LINDSAY CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Calcutta, yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Yule, in criticising the proposal made in the Council by the Commercial Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, for establishing the stability of exchange by Mr. Lindsay's Conversion Scheme, proposed that instead of borrowing or purchasing gold, Government should sell rupees by weekly tender, the tenderer of the greatest amount in silver bullion for each lot becoming the purchaser. Government could at the same time fix the limit under which rupees would not be sold; thereby, in the opinion of Mr. Yule, who is the leading silverite in Calcutta, establishing an automatic currency to be regulated by the trade demand for money.

Mr. Yule estimated the gold reserve which would be required for Mrs. Lindsay's scheme at seventy millions sterling.

NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

Mr. Banks Gwyther, who shortly goes home on leave, will be deputed to visit the Birmingham Hospital with a view to advising the Bengal Government upon the system in use there for filtering and warming air supplied to the wards. The proposal is to furnish the new Calcutta General Hospital with a very similar apparatus, differing, however, from that in use at Birmingham, in that it will cool the air instead of warming it, thereby enabling an equable temperature to be maintained, even in the hottest months of the Calcutta hot season, thus putting the patients under the most favourable climatic conditions possible for recovery.

The foundation-stone of the new hospital in question was laid yesterday by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who announced that money has been found for the cost, which amounts to about twenty-two lakhs of rupees, extended of over five years. The hospital when completed will be one of the finest in the world.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT IN BALUCHISTAN.

Colonel Wylie, who acts as Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, during Mr. Barnes' absence on leave, has reached Sibi. Mr. Barnes leaves Bombay by the mail steamer on 5th February next.

AFFAIRS IN THE MEKRAN COAST.

A detachment of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, which has been sent to reinforce Colonel Mayne, reached Basni on the 27th, and was to overtake Colonel Mayne yesterday. The latter was about fifteen miles inland from Basni, and was yesterday to seize the Low Pass, at the foot of which he has been encamped. Another letter arrived from the Namin, who confirms the report that the Baluch Khan means to fight.

THE NEW POLICY WITH THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" report to the effect that the task of restoring order on the North-West Frontier is to be entrusted to the sole charge of Sir Richard Udney is both unauthorised and unfounded. The Chief Political authority on that border is now vested in General Lockhart, and although it has not yet been announced that Sir Power Palmer, who succeeds him next month in the military command will also take up his political authority, there is no reason as yet to suppose that the Government of India will be so ill-advised as to repeat the mistake made on the Malakhand of dividing military and political control whilst operations against the enemy are still going on.

Sir Richard Udney is now only the Chief Political Officer under the General Officer Commanding the Tirah Force.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The figures to-day published for the fortnight ending 15th instant show a net falling off of a lakh and a-half of rupees in the earnings of the Indian Railways, compared with same period last year. The principal reductions are those of one lakh and a-quarter in the earnings of East Indian, one lakh in the G. I. P., Rs. 96,000 in Bengal Nagpur, Rs. 75,000 in Bombay-Baroda, and Rs. 95,000 in the Burma Railway. On the other hand, increases are reported of one lakh in the case of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Rs. 1,68,532 in that of North-Western Railway.

THE PLAGUE RIOT AT SINNAR.

LATER PARTICULARS.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE MURDERED.

THE further particulars that have come to hand since our last issue as to the riot at Sinnar show that matters were even worse than was then represented. The authentic account is as follows:—In the outbreak at Sinnar, on Thursday evening, two men were killed, namely, the hospital assistant and a Municipal Commissioner. The post office was wrecked, the wires cut, and the plague camp burnt. The cause of the riot apparently was the local caste differences which were influenced unknowingly by the plague operations; but the police investigation as to this matter is in progress. The Plague Commissioner visited the town on Friday, but all was quiet. Several rioters have been arrested and many more are likely to be. The Superintendent of Police was in Nassik at the time, but is now in Sinnar. There is, however, no reason to apprehend further trouble. Plague is everywhere on the decrease and people generally are quiet and satisfied. It appears that the first case of plague at Sinnar occurred towards the end of October last, soon after the disease first attacked the town of Nasik and became epidemic there. The number of cases was small at Sinnar until the close of December, when the plague began to assume mild epidemic proportions. In the week ending January 21st 11 cases and 8 deaths occurred, bringing up the total to 53 attacks and 39 deaths. In the week ending on Friday last there were 9 attacks and 10 deaths, so that the plague roll then stood at 62 attacks, 49 of which had proved fatal. The murdered hospital assistant, Mr. Venkajee Dewjee Pachapoorkar, had been in the service of Government for over thirty years, and would shortly have retired. The District Magistrate of Nasik will submit a report to Government in the Judicial Department regarding the disturbance, and in all probability an additional police force will very shortly be imposed upon the inhabitants.

A Sinnar correspondent wires:—The riots here on Thursday were directed against the plague operations. The hospital assistant was brutally killed in the dispensary whilst on duty and the dead body of Mr. Raje, pleader, and chairman of the local Plague Committee, was found brutally killed in a field. The segregation sheds, nakas, Dr. Gwyther's tents and others were burnt. The sub-judge was wounded. Rao Bahadur Artal and the Mamlatdar gallantly defended the treasury and saved many threatened lives. Dr. Gwyther and Mr. Akut, the distinguished pleader, and a member of the Plague Committee did excellent service. Mr. Wingate has arrived here. The telegraphic wires have been cut and post office and its papers and furniture burnt, but matters are being quickly put to rights.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JAN. 29.

Sinnar is a quiet uninteresting town, about eighteen miles to the south of Nasik, with a population of 8,000. It is surrounded by an old mud wall, has a municipality, a dispensary, and a sub-judge's court; but it has no manufactories and is chiefly an agricultural district. Plague broke out there a few weeks ago and was promptly dealt with by the system now in vogue of placing patients in a special plague hospital, segregating all "contacts" and imposing quarantine on all arrivals. These proceedings are naturally unpleasant and irritating, as exemplified at Goti; although they have been found to work smoothly in Nasik, Malegaon, and other towns in the district. In Sinnar there has been a good deal of discontent for the last week or so, and various noisy meetings have been held in protest against the inconvenience from plague regulations and against what are probably imaginary grievances. This discontent came to a head on Thursday afternoon, when a mob of about 600 people, who are believed to have been mostly cultivators from the neighbourhood, broke loose, and not only did damage to property, but committed cruel murders. It appears that they first burnt the plague and segregation huts in which were but three or four patients. They went to the camp of Dr. Gwyther, who was in the Kutchery at the time, and burnt his tents and literally everything in them. They went also to the Government Dispensary, where the hospital assistant was. He was an elderly Brahman, who after the plague duty was over would have been able to draw his pension. He had not fled to the Kutchery as some others had done, having a letter to write to his son. While doing this the mob arrived, and when he escaped from the back of the building, he was struck down by an axe and brutally murdered. The post office was visited. Books, papers, etc., were taken out and burnt; the telegraph instrument was broken and the wires outside were cut. The mob intended apparently to loot the Treasury, but were prevented by the police guard. The Native Deputy Collector after a time ordered four men to fire and they seem to have fired at a dead wall, but their firing had the effect of driving off the rioters. Unfortunately the Hospital Assistant was not the only man killed. A Brahman pleader, the President of the Plague Committee, was waking with the sub-judge, and these both were attacked. As soon as the sub-judge was known he was allowed to go although he had been roughly handled; but the pleader was hustled off to a *nullah* near by and hacked to death. The rioters attempted to burn the body, but sufficient traces were left to reveal their crime.

On finding that the telegraph wires were cut the doctor galloped in to Nasik station and telegraphed to the town for help, which was sent off as speedily as possible. Early on Friday morning Drs. Lowdell and Anderson from Malegaon, reached Sinnar, where they were joined at mid-day by Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, who had come up from Bombay by the morning train. When this relief party arrived everything was quiet. With that stolidity so characteristic of the people very few persons could be found who had seen or heard anything (!). It is probable that the instigators of this riot belong to one of the two factions in the town who have made plague restriction an excuse for trying to wreak vengeance on their rivals. A few arrests have been made, but the true cause of the disturbance will not be known until a full enquiry is held.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

UNDER Rugby Union rules a match in the county championship was won on Saturday by Lancashire against Durham. Club matches were won by Blackheath against the Harlequins, Marlborough Nomads against Richmond, Kensington against London Scottish, Cardiff, against Penygraig, Neath against Cardiff, and Gloucester against Bath.—Under Association rules matches in the first division of the League competition were on by Sheffield United against Aston Villa, Sunderland against Stoke, Preston North End against Bury, Derby County against Wolverhampton Wanderers Notts Forest against Bolton Wanderers, Everton against Sheffield Wednesday, and Blackburn Rovers against Liverpool.

The results in the League Championship were thus as follows:—

				Goals.		
	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sheffield United..	19	10	7	2	39	23	27
Aston Villa.....	20	10	4	6	44	33	24
Everton.....	18	8	5	4	30	25	23
West Bromwich Albion	18	8	7	4	31	25	23
Sunderland	19	9	4	6	26	21	22
Wolverhampton Wanderers	20	8	6	6	35	27	22
Sheffield Wednesday	20	9	3	8	36	27	21
Derby County ...	20	7	6	7	40	37	20
Notts Forest	18	7	5	6	31	27	19
Bolton Wanderers	20	8	3	9	21	26	19
Blackburn Rovers	19	6	6	7	28	37	18
Liverpool	20	7	4	9	30	31	18
Preston North End	21	6	5	10	23	30	17
Stoke	21	5	4	12	23	44	14
Bury	17	4	5	8	21	31	13
Notts County	19	2	6	11	20	33	10

A football match which excited considerable interest was played at Autenil on Sunday between a London team and the French Racing Club, and resulted in a victory for the Englishmen by one goal and five tries (20 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points.)

The interest of all followers of the Association game was centred on Saturday in the match between Sheffield United and Aston Villa. There is still a good portion of the season to run, but there was so little between the clubs that Saturday's game was regarded as practically settling the question of championship. In view of it both teams underwent special training, and it was not surprising to learn that there was one of the largest attendances that Bramall Lane has ever seen. It was roughly estimated at twenty-five thousand. The weather was fortunately fine for the great contest, but the turf had hardly recovered from recent rains. The players overcame this slight drawback, however, and played a game fully worthy of the occasion. From the outset the pace was tremendous, and it was evident that neither side meant leaving a stone unturned to secure victory. Bennett particularly distinguished himself for the United, and after several ineffectual attempts at goal put his side ahead with a shot described as "electrical," the ball having been dribbled from midfield and shot through just under the bar. The Villa made desperate efforts to recover their lost ground but the brilliancy of their forward play was nullified by the sturdiness of the United half backs, who defended with unerring safeness. It was really a match all through between the forwards of the Villa and the Sheffield halves, and a finer exhibition of the scientific game could hardly have been desired. The result of the game is to give the United a strong lead.

There was nothing very surprising in the result of the other League games, except perhaps that Sunderland upset the calculations of a good many by winning at Stoke. After their brilliant performances at home against Sheffield United and Aston Villa the Pottery team were expected to place two points to their credit without much difficulty. Wilson, who is now playing forward, placed the Wearsiders in front after the game had been in progress twenty-six minutes, and the visitors retained their advantage. The improved form of Wolverhampton Wanderers was sufficient to justify the anticipation that their visit to Derby would result in the addition of a couple of points to their total, particularly as the front rank of the County had in recent matches given indications of considerable falling off, and was on this occasion short of Bloomer, its most brilliant member. Calculations were altogether upset, however. The County went off with great dash, and crossed over with a lead of three to none. The game changed in the second half, however, and the "Wolves" scored a couple of goals. They were unable to improve upon this, and the home team came out the winners by three to two.

The result of the Everton match was just about what might have been expected. Neither club had shown any great form, and it was merely a question of choice of ground. One goal to none fairly represents the difference between the teams under the circumstances. Bury performed very creditably at Deepdale. At half-time the score-sheet was blank although it was only by the narrowest shave that the home goal escaped on two or three occasions. In the second half the game got a little rough, and the referee found it necessary to administer a caution. North End got the better of some scrambling kind of play, and came out winners by two to one. A comparison of the recent form of Bolton Wanderers and Notts Forest left little encouragement for the Lancashire club in their engagement on the Town Ground. If they could only draw with Bury at Burnden park, they were hardly likely to beat the Forest away. It was in no way surprising to learn that they had lost by two goals to none. The deterioration of the Wanderers is one of the most striking features of the recent League games. It seems only the other day that they were well up with the leaders. Now they are tenth in the list, with nineteen points to their credit. Blacburn Rovers gave Liverpool, who appear to have fallen off slightly of late.

One can now draw a distinction between amateurism and professionalism at Rugby with confidence. It has of course, been recognised all along that the pretence of amateurism by the Northern Union was the merest sham, but it has only been during the past week that there has been an open confession. The sub-committee appointed to consider the question has—one member only dissenting, as we understand—recomended that open professionalism be adopted. At the first blush this seems a straightforward and honest course. Probably the only thing that struck everyone who read the announcement was that nothing remained to be done but to make the transfer restrictions severe enough. The Union, however, places no restriction on the amount of payment to the players, but insists that every one must be engaged in a bona-fide situation in life. This is quite in accord with the delightful simplicity which has characterised the previous actions of the Union. The idea of the sub-committee that it is desirable that players shall not be dependent upon football for a living is one with which everyone will agree. It strikes, as an expounder of the scheme says, at the root of the great objection to football professionalism—namely, that when a player's day is over he is left without means of subsistence," and with only bitter memory of wasted years to support him." But we have had some experience of this half-and-half kind of professionalism. It is utter rubbish to assume that with an unlimited scale of payment the Northern Union or any other union can preserve a semblance of amateurism. Take it that their proposed new rule were put in force to-morrow, and that no player could take part in a match unless he could produce a certificate of being legitimately employed. How many matches under the Northern Union would take place next Saturday? The task of finding situation for the players would be a hopeless one. However, it is something to learn that the Union has at least made an attempt to be honest.

It is satisfactory to read the opinion of Mr. Garden G. Smith, who is busying himself about the rules of golf, that "the stimie is one of the most ancient of golfing ordinances, and an integral and so essential part of the game." It is so ancient and so much a matter of course that it is not until the St. Andrews code of 1858 that there is direct reference to it. It is, indeed, a compartively recent modification, not much more than a century old, which permits the stimied player to move an opponent's ball which is within six inches of his own. This alteration in the rules leads us to the interesting inference that our forefathers did not merely aquiesce in the principle of the stimie, but that they deliberately shows to retain it at a time when there must have been considerable discussion as to its value in the game. Mr. Smith is sound on the question, but Dr. Laidlaw Purves, whose opinion is quoted, is unhappily, and insidious enemy. He says that he does not wish to abolish stimies, but he adds the important qualification that they should be retained only when the player stimies himself. Here is the man we have to fear—the plusible villain who pretends to be on our side and is really working for the enemy. Dr. Purves commits himself to the view which seems quite untenable, that it is generally by bad play that a golfer lays himself a stimie. I should say that going boldly for the hole with a long putt is the commonest cause. But, however this may be, I want to point out that half the pleasure of the stimie lies in the delicate adjustment of sensations which results in a feeling of satisfaction for what is, after all, a piece of luck. If we are to meddle with the stimie at all let us do away with the inferior division of it. Let the unfortunate who stimies himself accept our pity and assistance.

The editor of "Golf" has been asked to deal with the old question whether it is permissible for a weak partner in a foursome to miss the ball intentionally, in order to maintion a good lie or to avoid a hazard. The editor has "always held the view that he may, and it was the practice of Allan Robertson thus to council a weak partner, . . but it is right to say that a good many golfers of authority object to the practice as unsportsmanlike, and contrary to the spirit of the game." Would it, then be contended that the predominant partner may play alone throughout the match, while his weaker brother remains in the palivion? If a player does not try to hit the ball, where is the essential difference between his pretence and the preparatory swingsthat many players take before seriously addressing themselves to the ball? The only difference is that in one case there is an intention that the action should be counted as a stroke. I cannot understand how this can possibly be considered to be consistent with the definition "any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball is a stroke" and the rule that the partners "shall strike alternately during the play of the whole." Plainty, one would think there must be an honest attempt to strike the ball, but there is not, of course, the slightest obligatian to "go for" anything, and neither the letter nor the spirit of the rules is violated if the player cantents himself with playing for position. He may even content himself on the teeing ground with a touch that may make the ball roll over. It is not, perhaps, a very important point, for he must be an unmitigated "pot-hunter" who would consent to go round missing the ball.

The "Sportman" publishes a retrospect of the game of golf in 1897 which recalls some interesting events. It is, nevertheless, a depressing example of the superficiality of history. Many of the recorded incidents are not important, and are, as nearly as possible of no consequence. Through the accident of publicity they are ranked as typical. It should be said, however, that the heroes of golf have more solid claim to attention than many of the showy personages of history. History is partly a matter of limelight, or, at the best, of chancer illuminations. In golf it is customary on all great occasions to keep the score. Yet the score is not everything, and even the history of year's golf cannot he written without sympathy and imagination. Unquestionably the most interesting meeting of the year was the amateur championshop, with its series of unexpected results.

It is not altogether safe to gauge the physical powers of a cyclist from his personal appearance. Most experienced riders are of opinion that there is no standard that can be used as a guide, since on the racing path one sees tall, lanky men, short, "stocky" ones, and others of medium build equally successful. As a general rule, however, it is safe to conclude that the tall, slight man is a "stayer," and the short, powerfully built one a sprinter; but, in detail, the first sound test ever given was that of the late trainer Warburton, who died in Paris a week or two ago. When asked how he had been able to discover so many good men, he stated that, in his opinion nothing told the strength and possibilities of a man, from a cycling point of view, so clearly as the muscle of the hips. It was there he declared, that the cyclist's strength lay; and of all the "flyers" that he had discovered not one had been wanting in this muscular development, however much they may have varied in height and build. Anyone who has been in the habit of attending race meetings can vouch for the substantial accuracy of this rule.

The ordinary women's dress-guard still needs reformation. It is always made large enough now to keep the rider's skirt out of the wheel, but it has disadvantages that greatly spoil the comfort of the rider. One of these is the lack of all provision, in most patterns, for contraction of the cords in damp weather. Very few guards are made with semi-elastic cords that will not break after a wetting. Most corded guards go to pieces sooner or later bit by bit, and cause endless annoyance to the rider, who is constantly obliged to dismount and perhaps big pieces of string at cottages to effect a temporary repair. Very many machines too are still made with a guard that is laced into holes in the mudguard and cannot be readily removed in the case of a puncture. Only those who have attempted to put on a tyre cover while the guard is in place can realise what the operation means. All dress-guards should be made with an insertion of strong elastic in each cord, and the cords should be fastened to detachable quadrants that can be removed easily for cleaning or repairing purposes.

"Picycle nose" is evidently a rather common complaint in America. It is simply a condition of the lining of the nostrils which prevents the rider from breathing easily through his nose. A special appliance is made for those afflicted with this trouble. It is a tiny silver spring, which may be inserted in the nostrils, and which keeps them fully distended. The rider is thereby enabled to keep his mouth shut. It may be questioned, however, whether the constant use of the appliance would not aggravate the evil.

Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds met at Brynkinalt yesterday in beautiful weather. Here a fox was found which ran out for St. Martin's and then left-handed to Codeyrait Rock, and there was lost. Sodylt Wood held one which went very fast by Schelbrook, and eventually to ground. There was a brisk spin from the Lightwood, and afterwards the hounds were taken to the Duke's woods, where the remainder of the afternoon was spent. There was here no scarcity of foxes, and a most enjoyable day's sport ended shortly after four o'clock. A service of mishaps occurred during a run with the Belvoir hounds on Saturday afternoon, the most serious being that suffered by Miss Parker, daughter of Colonel Parker, of Grantham. An awkard stake-bound fence, with a nasty ditch and approach, laid several riders low at the same time including Miss Parker, who broke her leg and both collar bones. She was attended to by Dr. Stanley, who fortunately happened to be following, and was conveyed home in a trap. At the same fence a man, also from Grantham, broke a collar-bone. Mr. C. D. Gilbert, of Trelissick, Truro Cornwall, met with a serious accident yesterday while hunting with the Meath hounds at Hayes Town, the residence of the Hon. H. Bruice. Mr. Gilbert was conveyed to his rooms at Navan, where his injuries were pronounced to be of a serious nature. During the concluding run with the Belvoir hounds yesterday Mr. R. B. Muir, of Newport Lodge, Melton Mowbray, met with an accident. In taking a fence his horse encountered some wire, and fell, throwing its rider heavily. Mr. Muir dislocated his elbow, and was much shaken.

The sale by Messrs. Tattersall of the Hunters belonging to Lord William Beresford, who is unable to hunt this season, drew a big crowd to Albert Gate on Jan. 10. Lord Arravale, a chestnut gelding, by Tacitus—Lady Arravale, winner of the National Hunt Cup at Punchestown in April 1896, carrying 12½ stone, and with an engagement in the Liverpool Grand National, gave rise to some spirited bidding and was eventually knocked down for 710 guineas. Of the other Irish-bred hunters from the same stable, Lancer, a brown, made 250 guineas, "D. T.," a bay, 240 guineas, Stanley, a brown, 230 guineas, and Fusee and Ardglass, bays, realised 200 guineas each.

The Light Blues on Jan. 10 commenced practice for the annual encounter against Oxford. The crew was made up of oarsmen who rowed in the last Trial Eights, with the exception of Etherington-Smith, and no old Blues assisted. Cold and foggy weather prevailed, and, after bow and stroke had undergone instruction in the gig pair, the eight was launched, and the crew pulled steadily to Baitsbite and back, the outing lasting about an hour. The coaching duties were performed by the old Oxford president, Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, and Mr. W. Dudley Ward. Appended is the order of rowing:—W. B. Rennie, Emmanuel (bow); 2. A. W. Swanston, Jesus; 3. G. T. Bullard, Trinity Hall; 4. H. F. Stobart, Pembroke; 5 C. H. Hole, Trinity Hall; 6. R. B. Ethrington-Smith, First Trinity; 7. C. J. D. Goldie, Third Trinity; E. Davidson, Lady Margaret B. C. (stroke).

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

THE text of a Bill for the improvement of the city of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion, on the lines already foreshadowed, was published in a "Government Gazette" extraordinary on Saturday evening. The statement of objects and reasons is set forth over the signature of Lord Sandhurst and reads as follows:—

There is no city in India, and there are probably few in the Empire, in which the population is so densely packed as in Bombay, and the overcrowding, both of localities and buildings, is a standing menace to health, and is especially dangerous on the occasion of any outbreak of sickness of an epidemic character.

2. As long ago as in 1854, Dr. A. H. Leith, in a report on the sanitary state of the Island, recommended that advantage should be taken of the health-giving sea breezes to ventilate the town by opening up avenues, from 80 to 100 feet wide, running from the sea-shore on the west towards the east, and he pointed out that several such avenues might be made with great benefit to health. Similar views were from time to time expressed in annual Municipal Administration Reports. More recently the Extension Committee which reported in 1867 made a series of recommendations for roads in their opinion necessary, "so that the town and island may be traversed with the least possible interruption and that the prevailing winds may sweep freely through the whole fort, town and island."

3. Up to the present, however, hardly any such new roads have been made, and in the densely populated localities where the evil is most serious, nothing has been done except such widening of existing streets as could be effected by the necessarily slow process of "set-backs." The subject has from time to time been discussed, but financial considerations have proved a bar to action and time and the resources of the Corporation have been devoted principally to the important matters of water-supply and drainage.

4. In the meantime the evil has become intensified. Between 30 and 40 per cent. of the population is concentrated in areas forming together between 3 and 4 per cent. of the area of the Island, and the density of the population in these areas is double and in parts more than three times that of the most crowded areas in London. The mortality per thousand of population in these districts from all causes in 1896 varied from 52·15 to 68·09, the rate for the whole city being 40·71. Over a large section of these districts the ground area per person is under 10 square yards and the overcrowding and consequent air pollution are appalling. The Health Officer records that the six sections of highest mortality are the six most densely populated sections containing the darkest and dampest buildings, and that five out of the six are the sections of the worst drainage and soil pollution. It may be added that the improved facilities for communication, especially by sea with the coast ports has largely increased the visiting population, which is now enormous and tends to greatly intensify overcrowding. At the docks and the native passenger wharf alone over 11·4 millions embark and disembark annually.

5. In the early part of 1896 the overcrowded condition of the city attracted the special attention of his Excellency the Governor, who made a personal inspection of several of the localities and found a condition of things of which any real description would seem incredible.

6. Later on the outbreak of bubonic plague occurred and soon became epidemic. This besides being the cause of a heavy mortality had a disastrous effect on trade and commerce. It was found that the condition influencing its occurrence in localities was defective ventilation, the incidence of the disease being greatest in the worst ventilated and most densely populated areas. Overcrowding made inspection, the detection of cases, and the proper application of sanitary remedies almost impossible. The searching investigation into the sanitary conditions which followed brought prominently to notice a very large number of dwellings, which besides being dangerously overcrowded were highly insanitary, being defective in ventilation and so shut in as to be deprived of light and air and in many cases wholly unfit for human habitation. The Presidency Police for the most part at present receive house-rent allowance and are allowed to make their own arrangements for quarters. These allowances are shared between Government and the Corporation in the proportion of 1 to 3. The European members of the force find the utmost difficulty in securing accommodation and the natives live in overcrowded tenements in slums where the sanitary conditions are almost as bad as they can possibly be. The force in consequence is not nearly so efficient as it would be if properly distributed and suffers from a very high rate of mortality, and the provision of proper quarters is an urgently necessary city improvement.

7. With a view to effectually remedying these conditions, the Bill provides for the improvement of the city by forming new and altering existing streets by removing or altering insanitary buildings, by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation and by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes of the inhabitants of the city and for the Presidency Police.

8. It is found on investigation that it will be possible by suitably aligning the new streets so urgently necessary for the improved ventilation of the densely populated parts of the city, to take up a large proportion of the insanitary dwellings in certain localities as either a part of the street or as frontage lands abutting thereon. The principle of adopting the alignment which will secure this in the largest degree is obviously one that will regulate the conception of projects of this class.

9. These projects, primarily designed, as explained, for the improvement of the ventilation of densely crowded localities, but involving also the acquisition of a large number of insanitary and other dwellings, will displace a considerable portion of the population. To provide for this it is proposed to fill in and lay out by constructing roads, &c., extensive tracts of vacant land to the north of the city including certain Municipal lands, and to provide thereon, either at the expense of the proposed Trust or by private agency or both, improved sanitary *chawls* and dwellings. The lands referred to are situated in the vicinity lines of the existing railways and the one proposed by the Port Trustees, and can be also served by extensions of the tramway, so as to possess easy means of communication with both business and industrial centres.

10. During the last twenty-five years a very large area of land in the aggregate has been occupied for building purposes and there has been an enormous development in the provision of dwelling of a superior class. The privately owned frontage at Chaupati, the Hornby Road and the Colaba Causeway frontages, the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, the Mody Bay and Elphinst

recognizes the success of municipal administration in Bombay, as exemplified, for instance, by the magnificent water-supply works which constitute an achievement of which any city might be proud; but he is of opinion that a scheme of the character now in contemplation, requiring persistent and long-sustained efforts on systematic lines, involving so many varied purposes, with the prospect of an almost infinite number of questions of detail, both in management and execution, and in which, moreover, large proprietary interests of Government will be involved, is essentially one that should be entrusted to a small administrative body, with special powers to raise funds, acquire property and execute the necessary works.

"5. The proposal which most commends itself to the Governor in Council to carry out the scheme, the main features of which are indicated in this letter, is that a Board of Trustees be constituted, on which the Corporation shall be strongly represented. It is intended that this Trust shall, in constitution and powers, very closely follow the lines on which the Port Trust was formed. In practical working that body has most deservedly earned cordial approbation, both official and public, and it may be said that there is a general feelings of confidence in its form of administration. The idea of such a Trust is not, I am to add, a new one, a prominent precedent being the City of Glasgow Improvement Trust, which was constituted for similar purposes, and has been most successful in its results."

The proposal has received the approval of the Municipal Corporation as well as that of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay.

13. Part I, (Sections 1 and 2) Preliminary, requires no explanation.

14. Part II, (Sections 3 to 24) dealing with the Constitution of the Board, follows closely the lines of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. Section 5 provides for the representation of the Corporation and other interests.

15. Part III, (Sections 25 to 41) dealing with the Duties and Powers, including the sections relating to land acquisition, follows generally the lines of the English Housing the Working Classes Act. With regard to the acquisition of land or buildings (Section 42—44), the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, have (with a few exceptions noted in Schedule A of the Bill) been made applicable. Sub-section (6) of Section 43 provides for constituting a Tribunal of appeal to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act. Sub-section (7) of the same section of the Bill explains the further matters to be considered in determining compensation, i.e., in addition to the matters set forth in Section 23 (except sub-section (2)) of the Land Acquisition Act.

16. Part IV. (Sections 45 to 52) relating to Borrowing Powers, follows the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Port Trust Act, and includes provision for the institution of sinking funds to extinguish debts created by raising loans for the purposes of the Act.

17. Part V. (Sections 53 to 62) vests in the proposed Boards the several properties with which they are to be empowered to deal; and specifies their liabilities in respect to such properties. Section 55 (2) (c) provides that no interest shall be charged on the capital debt on account of certain areas specified in Part I of Schedule C which are to be reserved as open spaces for recreation. These areas are the absolute property of Her Majesty the Queen Empress and are available for sale in the interests of the tax-payers generally. Any permanent acquisition of these lands for local purposes without consideration would be to the expense of the tax-payers; but until they are required and reserved, there is always a risk of their being appropriated to other purposes. The design is to secure them to the perpetual use of the citizens under the administration of the Trust by an annual payment sufficient to liquidate their capital value in a term of sixty years; but such annual payments will not begin to be made until the Board accounts show a clear net credit balance.

Provision is made for the resumption by Government and the Corporation, respectively, of any of their lands vested in the Board required for public or for Municipal departmental purposes, respectively, and for the reversion in both cases to the respective owners of all lands on the expiration of the period for which the Board is empowered to lease them.

The Schedules referred to in this Part of the Draft Bill may still require some alteration in respect of items, areas, values and description.

18. Part VI, (Sections 63 to 70) Revenue and Expenditure.—Section 63 relates to the sum which the Corporation are to contribute annually to meet the cost of the improvements. The rate of 3 per cent, on the total rateable value has been determined by calculations based on careful estimates of the probable receipts and expenses of the Board extending over a period of twenty-five years, taking into account the provision made in Section 69 (2) for charging any debit balances to capital up to a certain max mum.

Section 69 refers to the disposal of balances and makes equitable provision for a division of profits so soon as the scheme shall become remunerative.

Sections 70—72 provide for a formal guarantee of the several loans to be raised. Constituted and conducted as proposed, the Board will not be in a position to incur liabilities not fully covered by their resources.

Section 73 makes provision for a half-yearly official audit of the accounts and for their due publication.

19. The remaining Sections (Part VII to 24. Section 80 to 94) deal with the officers and servants of the Board, Bye-laws, Penalties and Miscellaneous provisions. They contain formal provisions which require no separate explanation. They follow generally the lines of the Port Trust Act, 1879.

The text of the Bill is given below :—

SCHEDULES.

A.—Portions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, regulating the acquisition of land under this Act.

B.—Form of debenture.

C.—Lands the property of Her Majesty vested in the Board—

Part I.—Lands to be reserved as open spaces.

Part II.—Other lands.

D.—Lands the property of the Corporation vested in the Board.

E.—Showing limits within which the right to reclaim the bed of the sea vests in the Board.

F.—Lands held on leases granted by Government between 1st September 1837 and the date of the constitution of the Board.

BILL NO. I OF 1898.

A Bill for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the improvement and for the future expansion of the City of Bombay, by forming new and altering existing streets, by removing or altering insanitary buildings in certain areas by providing open spaces for better ventilation and for recreation, by constructing new sanitary dwellings for certain classes of the inhabitants of the side City and for the Presidency Police, by laying out vacant lands and by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island of Bombay; and whereas it is expedient that a Board of Trustees should be appointed and endowed with special powers to carry out the aforesaid purposes in the manner and subject to the restrictions and conditions hereinafter specified; and whereas it is proposed that certain lands and reclamation rights shall be vested in the Board in the manner hereinafter appearing and the plans of such last mentioned lands have been deposited with the Collector of Bombay and are hereinafter referred to as the deposited plans. It is enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Title, extent and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the "City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898."

(a) It extends only to the City of Bombay.

(b) It shall come into force immediately on the passing thereof.

Saving the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. (2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Dilution of terms. 2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words shall be deemed to have the meaning ascribed to such words under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as from time to time amended, hereinafter referred to as "the Municipal Act."

Provided that the definition of the word "street" shall be read as if the words following the words "thoroughfare or not" were omitted.

Provided also that in the construction of the provisions of Part III of this Act and of Sections 53 and 54, the word "land" shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the meaning ascribed to it in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

II.—Of the Board of Trustees.

Constitution of Board.

3. The duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall, subject to such conditions and limitations as are hereinafter contained, be vested in a Board, to be called "The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay"; and such Board, hereinafter referred to as "the Board," shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the name first aforesaid.

Board charged with execution of the Act.

Constitution of Board. 4. The Board shall consist of thirteen members, that is to say, of three *ex-officio* Trustees, six elective Trustees, three nominee Trustees, and a Chairman.

The *ex-officio* shall be—

(1) the General or other Military Officer Commanding Bombay District,

(2) the Collector or Acting Collector, and

(3) the Commissioner.

Electors Trustees to be elected by the Corporation. 5. Of the elective Trustees four shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Corporation, subject to the provisions of Section 6, at a meeting of the members of the Corporation, under rules similar to those which from time to time apply to the appointment of members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation. One shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, subject to the provisions of Section 6, under rules similar to those which from time to time apply to the election of elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay. One shall not be elected by the Trustees for the time being of the Port of Bombay, subject to the provision of Section 6, in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by the last-mentioned Trustees at a meeting to be held prior to such election.

Qualifications for election as Trustee. 6. A person shall not be qualified to be elected to be an elective Trustee unless he is at the time of the election a member of the Corporation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, or a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, as the case may be.

Report to be made of election. 7. Upon the election of any Trustee or Trustees, the President of the Corporation, or the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, or the Chairman of the Port Trustees, as the case may be, shall forthwith make a return to Government of the names or names of the person or persons elected as aforesaid, and such return shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Procedure in event of default to elect. 8. In the event of default being made by the Corporation, or the Chamber, or the Port Trustees, in electing any Trustees under the foregoing provisions within the period hereinafter prescribed in this behalf, it shall be lawful for Government, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," to nominate a person, and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a Trustee as if he had been duly elected by the Corporation, the Chamber, or the Port Trustees, respectively.

Appointment of nominee Trustees and the Chairman. 9. The nominee Trustees and the Chairman shall be appointed by Government by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

Term of office of first Trustees when to commence. 10. The term of office of the first nominee and elective Trustees shall commence on such date as shall be notified in this behalf by Government.

Nominee and elective Trustees to retire by rotation. 11. The first nominee Trustees and three of the first elective Trustees shall, unless they become in the meantime disqualified, hold office up to and inclusive of the 31st day of March next succeeding the date on which their term of office as the said three Trustees being made by lot at such time and in such manner as the Chairman shall determine. The remaining three of the first elective Trustees shall hold office until and inclusive of the 31st day of March next following the 31st day of March aforesaid.

In every other case the nominee and elective Trustees shall, unless they become in the meantime disqualified, hold office for a term of two years.

Election and appointment of first Trustees. 12. The first elective Trustees shall be elected on some day not later than a fortnight previous to the date which shall be notified under Section 10, and the first nominee Trustees shall be appointed on some day during the said fortnight; in every other case elective Trustees shall be elected on some day not earlier than the first and not later than the fifteenth day of the month of March next preceding the 1st of April from which their term of office is to commence; and nominee Trustees shall be appointed on some day in the remainder of the said month of March.

Chairman to hold office during the pleasure of Government. 13. The Chairman shall hold office during the pleasure of Government: Provided that he does not in the meantime cease, through disqualification, to be a Trustee.

Trustees to be re-eligible. 14. Any person, on ceasing to be a Trustee, shall, unless disqualified under Section 16, be re-eligible.

Casual vacancies. 15. (1) Any casual vacancy in the office of a Trustee other than the Chairman occasioned by the death, resignation or disqualification of such Trustee shall be filled up within six months by Government, if the office vacated was that of a nominee Trustee, or by the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce or Port Trustees, respectively, if it was that of an elective Trustee, in the same manner and subject, so far as may be, to the same provisions as are applicable in case of original appointments and elections of Trustees: Provided that the Trustee so chosen shall retain his office so long only, as the vacating Trustee would have retained the same, if such vacancy had not occurred.

Procedure in event of default to elect. (2) If a Trustee— (*a*) departs from Bombay with an intention of being absent for a period exceeding three months; or (*b*) becomes from any cause unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period exceeding three months; or (*c*) has been absent from Bombay for a period exceeding three months;

a person shall be elected or appointed to act for such Trustee during his absence or inability or until he shall cease to be a Trustee, and the person so acting shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be a Trustee.

Saving provision for acting appointment when necessary for less than three months. (3) Nothing in the last preceding subsection shall prevent a person being elected or appointed for a less period than three months in the place of an absent Trustee at the discretion of Government: in case the absentee is a nominee Trustee, and on the application of the Board to the elective body concerned if the absentee is an elective Trustee.

Disqualification of Trustees.

Causes which disqualify. 16. (1) No person shall be qualified to be a Trustee if such person—

(*a*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent; or

(*b*) has been sentenced to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed; or

(*c*) holds any office or place of profit under the Board; or

(*d*) has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board:

Proviso. Provided a person shall not be so disqualified, or be deemed to have any share or interest in such contract or employment, by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(*e*) any lease, sale, exchange or purchase of immoveable property or any agreement for the same; or

(*f*) any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only; or

(*g*) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or

(*h*) any joint-stock company which shall contract with, or be employed by or on behalf of the Board; or

(*i*) the occasional sale to the Board, to a value not exceeding two thousand rupees in any one official year, of any article in which he trades; or

(*k*) any contract which has been specially authorized by the Governor in Council.

Grounds on which Trustee shall vacate office. 17. (1) Any Trustee who—

(*a*) becomes disqualified for any of the reasons mentioned in the last preceding section; or

(*b*) is absent from or unable to attend the meetings of the Board for a period exceeding twelve consecutive months, or is absent without the permission of the Board from six consecutive ordinary meetings of the Board; or

(*c*) acts in contravention of the provisions of the next succeeding subsection; or

(*d*) being an elective Trustee shall cease to be a member of the Corporation, or of the Chamber of Commerce, or a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, as the case may be, shall cease to be a Trustee, and his office shall thereupon become vacant:

Provided that clause (*d*) shall not be deemed to apply to a member of the Corporation or a Port Trustee who shall upon ceasing to be such member or Trustee, as the case may be, be forthwith re-appointed or re-elected as such member or Trustee.

Restrictions on power of Trustees to vote or discuss matters in which they are interested. (2) A Trustee shall not at any meeting of the Board or a Committee thereof take part in the discussion of, or vote on, any matter in which he has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any share or interest such as is described in the second subsection of Section 16, or in which he is interested either professionally on behalf of a client or as agent for any person.

Salaries of Trustees.

Government to determine salary of Chairman. 18. The Chairman shall receive such salary as Government shall from time to time determine.

Fees to which Trustees other than the Chairman shall be entitled. 19. Every Trustee other than the Chairman who shall attend a meeting at which a quorum is present and business is transacted, and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof, shall be entitled to a fee of—

Rs. 30 for every ordinary meeting of the Board, provided that if such meeting is adjourned or more than one ordinary meeting is held in any one week no more than Rs. 30 shall be paid to any Trustee for his attendance at all such meetings during that one week.

Rs. 30 for every special meeting of the Board convened under clause 2 (b) of the next succeeding section.

Rs. 15 for every special meeting of a Committee of which such Trustee attending is a member, convened under clause (5) of the next succeeding section, provided that such special meeting of a Committee is not held upon the same day in continuation of or preparatory to an ordinary or special meeting of the Board for which he is entitled to a fee under either of the preceding clauses.

To be continued

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE LAW OF SEDITION.

A PROTEST FROM BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the native inhabitants of Bombay was held, on Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. A few active and influential members of the Presidency Association were to be seen on the platform. The attendance of the public was good. Though the speeches were full of elaborate details and tedious in length, there was a total absence of ill humour or abusive language in them. The tone of the speakers was on the whole moderate. They spoke in feeling terms of the curtailment of the rights and privileges of the Free Press and the freedom of speech. One of the speakers, Mr. Chambers, was frank enough to admit that there were certain wretched rags, but that was no reason why the liberty of respectable editors and politicians should be curtailed. The punishment of the sins of the one class of people should not be inflicted upon the whole community. He was free to admit that they should be moderate in their writing and utterances. It was clear that the section would never be brought into operation in Bombay when papers like the "Kaiser-i-Hind" or the "Indian Spectator" indulged in severe language and criticised and condemned Government measures; but the evil lay in another direction. The revised law would give a handle to Magistrates in the mofussil to persecute obscure editors.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the chairman, said: We are met together here to-day to consider a very important legislative measure, viz., the proposed amendments in the Law of Sedition. The memorial, copies of which are distributed among you, was originally prepared by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association with a view to have it adopted by you this evening. But at the last moment information was received that the Select Committee of the Viceregal Council to consider this measure was to sit in Calcutta to-day, so that the Council was obliged to forward the memorial at once, and you are now called here to-day, to consider the memorial and to approve and confirm the action of the Council. Gentlemen, this memorial sets out the case against the proposed measure fully and in all its details, and the gentlemen who will move its confirmation by you will fully explain the whole thing, so that I do not consider it necessary for me to trouble you with any lengthy remarks: Gentlemen, the law of sedition as it is at present embodied in Section 124A. of the Penal Code was first enacted in the year 1870. There were however very few occasions—in fact till last year there was only one occasion—on which the section was brought into requisition. It was however always put forward on behalf of Government that the said Section was unworkable, that it was difficult to say how the courts would interpret it, that it was almost impossible to secure a conviction under it, and that it must therefore in its present form remain a dead letter. And this was one of the main pleas on which the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was enacted and a re-enactment of the said act was advocated in recent years. But during all these years Government never attempted to amend the Penal Code. Then came the unfortunate events of the last year. Several prosecutions under this Section were undertaken and Government succeeded in obtaining convictions in almost all of them. The Section was authoritatively construed by the various High Courts in the country, and it was fully demonstrated that the section was workable and the strong arm of the law was long enough to reach all offenders against it. From that point of view of Government, gentlemen, this should be taken to be an eminently satisfactory result. One could understand those who thought that the interpretation put upon the section was not quite in accordance with the intentions of the original framers of it asking for its amendment. But I cannot, gentlemen, understand why Government just at the moment when the law is settled by the highest Judicial tribunals in the land, when its interpretations made certain and is found sufficient for all practical purposes should propose to unsettle it and create unnecessary distrust in the public mind. (Hear, hear). And, gentlemen, that with the miseries of pestilence and famine with which the public are at present afflicted, the time allowed for public criticism of the proposed measure is wholly inadequate. Gentlemen, we do not claim unbridled licence of speech or writing. I think I am echoing the sentiments of one present here when I say that we have no sympathy whatever with violent or mischievous writings. Writers in the public Press and speakers on public platform must notice fully their responsibilities and have a proper conception of their duty towards the Government and the people. But, gentlemen, while we recognise a responsible and well conducted Press, we equally require a free and fearless Press. (Cheers.) If a free Press is necessary in England, where the Government is a representative Government, where the population is homogenous, and by the system of party government their powers are subject to the fierce light of the criticism of the party out of power, to my mind a free Press is a greater necessity for good government in India where people have no direct voice in the government of the country, and the rulers and the ruled are so much separated by differences of manners, customs and religion. Lord William Bentinck said:—He had derived more information from the Indian Press of the real state of the country than from all the councils, all the boards, and all the secretaries by whom he was surrounded."

WILL THE NEW LAW BE CONFORMABLE TO ENGLISH TRADITIONS?

Having also quoted the opinion of Sir Erskine Perry, he continued: In this view, gentlemen, you have to consider whether the law that is now proposed to be given us will secure that liberty of the Press and freedom of speech which is considered essential for good government. The proposed amendment of section 124A., gentlemen, does not attempt to recast the section so as to bring it into conformity with the declared intentions of its original framers or with the latest judicial expositions of it, but to introduce what is called the English law. Now, gentlemen, when Sir James Fitz-James Stephen drafted the section he deliberately rejected the language now taken from English decisions as vague and obscure, and preferred the language of Section 124A. which clearly lays down the iprotected limits. But, gentlemen, if English law is to be introduced it must be introduced in its entirety and with all its safeguards. Then no man can be convicted before he is found guilty by an unanimous verdict of twelve of his own countrymen. Under the existing law offences under Section 124A are exclusively triable by Sessions Courts, so that in the Presidency towns and in certain jury districts the accused has the advantage of the jury, and when the trial is by assessors the accused has the inestimable advantage of an appeal to the High Court. It is now proposed, gentlemen, to allow magistrates of the first class who are, it must be remembered also executive officers, to try these offences. The result of this innovation would be that the great safeguard of a trial by jury will be entirely removed, and in certain cases, viz., when a Presidency magistrate award a sentence of six months or a magistrate in the mofussil that of one month, there will be no appeal whatever. Where a higher sentence is awarded in the mofussil the appeal would lie only to the Sessions Court and not to the High Court. The revisional powers of High Courts will not be of much avail, for in almost every trial for sedition the most important question is the construction of the incriminating writing or speech which is a question of fact, and the High Courts do not ordinarily interfere on questions of fact. Gentlemen, what has contributed most to the consolidation of the British rule in the contentment and loyalty of the people of India is faith in British justice, and it is the High Court, gentlemen, which is held in great veneration by the people and justly regarded as the palladium of liberty that has contributed the most to deepen that faith. (Hear, hear.) I for one, gentlemen, always view with the greatest apprehension any measure that has the effect of in any way withdrawing or making less effectual the control of that Court. Gentlemen, I fail to comprehend the principle in one be made triable even by Magistrates and Presidency Magistrates. According to Sir James Stephen, Section 124a was not to be used except when the peace of the country was endangered. But now what is desired is prompt administration of justice!

THE MACHINERY

for the trial of a seditious libel is, in my opinion, even more important than the law itself. But though the letter but not the spirit of the English Law is embodied in the new section without the spirit of the English law, the machinery, instead of being improved by a suitable amendment of Section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has been weakened by empowering Frist Class Magistrates to try offences falling within Section 124a. Under Section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code, speakers or writers are, like vagabunds and suspects, liable to be bound over to keep good behaviour. This provision will be an engine of mischief in the mofussil and stifle the healthy growth of public opinion where it is most needed. Section 505 of the Penal Code does not protect *bona fide* statements or reports. It is calculated to lead to greater evil by the suppression of well-founded complaints than the mischief it seeks to prevent. I am sorry it is not possible for me now to discuss the other important points which arise in connection with the new Law. But the proposed amendments together with the extraordinary changes introduced into the Indian Post Office Bill, you will admit that they are retrograde in character, and likely to be fatal to the freedom of speech and that the proposed legislation is of a repressive and retrogressive character. I would earnestly beg the Government of India to consider whether there is any justification at this juncture for such repressive legislation. We are living, gentlemen, in what our learned Chief Justice rightly called times of profound peace, and what is the emergency that calls for such measure. It is said that there is a wave of unrest passing over the country and that disloyalty is abroad. Gentlemen I venture emphatically to deny that that is so. Those who say so underrate alike the noble work of England in India and the good nature of the Indian people. India is heartily grateful to England for all that she has done for her, and the best interests and the future progress of the country depend upon the consolidation and maintenance of British rule in this country. Gentlemen, I am glad to find that the same view is taken by all level-headed Anglo-Indian administrators who are not carried away by panic. The chairman concluded by quoting the opinion of. Mr. Crole the senior member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, and added, I will implore those in authority to study very carefully these weighty words and to pay heed to the united protest of the country and the Press of both native and Anglo-Indian, and to legislate not in a spirit of distrust and panic, but that of confidence and sympathy. (Loud applause).

THE ENGLISH LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokale proposed: "That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed amendment in the law of sedition are calculated to repress free expression of public opinion in this country and endanger the liberty of speech and freedom of the Press, and approves and confirms the memorial forwarded by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, in reference thereto, to the Viceregal Legislative Council." In support of the proposition, he said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The subject, which we have met to consider, is indeed of the highest importance. It affects the whole country with all its races and creeds. There is scarcely a matter which has a more vital bearing upon our future political progress than the proposed amendments in the law of sedition. It, therefore, behoves us to approach the consideration of the question with all the sobriety and moderation, vigilance and circumspection that we can command. It is a pity that we could not meet earlier. That was under the circumstances impossible. But the fact that we have assembled here under the dark shadow of a great misfortune which has once more overtaken our beautiful city, is a convincing proof that we are sufficiently alive to the gravity of the legislative changes which have excited intense interest throughout the country. We in public meeting assembled are now called upon to confirm the memorial forwarded by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Viceregal Legislative Council. I propose, therefore, with your permission to lay before you certain considerations in support of this representation. The Hon. Mr. Sminers observed at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council that it was the intention of Sir FitzJames Stephen to assimilate the Law of India to the Law of England as regards the offence of sedition, and that it was deemed desirable "to amend and redraft Section 124A., so as to bring it clearly into accord with English law, as the section in its pre-ent form was not a model of clearness." The question, therefore, arises, what is the English law, and is not section 124A., as explained by its author, in accord with its true spirit? As pointed out by the Indian Law Commissioners, the English Criminal Law cannot be fully understood without a considerable share of historical and antiquarian knowledge. I do not profess to possess this knowledge, but I think it may be fairly said that clause 113 framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, which corresponds to Section 124a, correctly represents the English Law on the subject. They distinctly point out in their second report, which is dated 24 h June 1847, that the clause is in accordance with the highest authority English Criminal Law Commissioners. In Regina vs. Collins Mr. Justice Littledale charged the jury in these words:—But you are to consider whether the words that they "are the best judges of their own power and resources to obtain justice" meant the regular mode of proceeding by presenting petitions to the Crown or the House of Parliament, or by publishing a declaration of grievances, or whether they meant that the people should make use of physical force as their own resource to obtain justice, and meant to excite the people to take the power into their own hands, and meant to excite them to tumult and disorder. I have already said that the people have a right to discuss any grievances that they have to complain of, but they must not do it in away to excite tumult. It Regina vs. Lovett the same learned judge laid down the law in similar terms. Both these cases were tried in 1839. Odgers' work or Slander and Libel and Starkie on Libel and Slander, 3rd Edition Regina vs. Burdett(1820), and Regina vs. Collins—"All malicious endeavours by word, deed or writing, to promote public disorder, or to induce riot, rebellion or civil war, are clearly seditious and may be oral acts of treason. But when no such conscious endeavour is proved, still if the natural and necessary consequence, or be to subvert our laws and constitution, and to excite or promote discontent and disorder amongst the people, a criminal intent will be presumed, and the author is guilty of sedition." In Regina vs. Sullivan (1868) Mr Justice Fitzgerald observed:—"Sedition is a crime against society, nearly akin to that of high treason, and it frequently precedes treason by a short interval. Sedition in itself is a comprehensive term, and it embraces all those practices . . . which are calculated to disturb the tranquility of the state and lead ignorant persons to endeavour to subvert the Government and the Laws of the Empire." Such the expressions hatred and contempt occur in his charge to the jury, but the other expressions leave no doubt what he mean by these words.

THE NEW SECTION.

After further quotation from English authorities, the speaker proceeded: The Hon. Mr. Chalmers says that the section is not a model of clear drafting. But the new provision is much more vague and indefinite than the original section. A variety of feelings—disaffection, disloyalty enmity, hatred, contempt and ill-will—are now imported into the definition section. Disaffection includes all feelings of ill-will. Now, gentlemen, what is ill-will? A well-known English author says:—"Ill-will lies only in the mind and is so indefinite in its signification that it admits of every conceivable degree. When the will is evilly directed towards another in ever so small a degree, it constitutes ill-will." Statute Geo. III and Geo. IV, C. 8 defines seditious words, but contains no allusion whatsoever to any ill-will. No doubt promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects is an offence according to English law. But in Regina vs. Burns Mr. Justice Cave observed that the expression was vague and general, and that there could be no seditious intention, unless there was an intention to incite the people to violence and to create public disturbances and disorder. Thus it will be seen the new section incorporate certain vague expressions of English Law which are open to any construction. How is then the new provision an improvement upon the existing law! The latter has not been interpreted in the sense put upon it by the Indian Law Commissioners and Sir James Stephen and who can say what construction will be put upon the vague expressions now used! The inclusion of all feelings of ill-will within the section has expanded its scope to the widest extent imaginable. This is certainly neither the English Law, nor the Indian Law in force, even as recently interpreted. Criticism on the measures of Government was sufficiently protected by the explanation to section 124a. But the second explanation, which now takes its place, scarcely deserves to be called an explanation. It throws light on nothing that was obscure in the main section. As disaffection comprises all feelings of ill-will, it will become impossible to write or speak with candour and without fear, because, as observed by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in Regina vs. Sullivan "has the mere assertion of a grievance tends to create a *discontent*, which in a sense may be said to be seditious." Lord Camden's name is well-known in connection with the law of libel in England. It was he who strenuously fought against the view held by eminent judges that it was not for the jury but for the judge to determine whether a particular document was a libel and whether its publication involved guilt. He held that "in the full catalogues of crimes there is not one so fit to be determined by a jury as libel," and lived to see his doctrine finally established in 1792. On the same principle the jury system is regarded as a bulwark of liberty in trials for offences against the state. It is the greatest safeguard in trials for seditious libels in England, because to use Lord Kenyon's expression, "the twelve shop-keepers" are as deeply interested in the final issue of the trial as the person charged. And yet under the amended Law offences under Section 124a. are to be made triable even by District Magistrates and Presidency Magistrates. According to Sir James Stephen, Section 124a was not to be used except when the peace of the country was endangered. But now what is desired is prompt administration of justice!

THE MACHINERY

for the trial of a seditious libel is, in my opinion, even more important than the law itself. But though the letter but not the spirit of the English Law is embodied in the new section without the spirit of the English law, the machinery, instead of being improved by a suitable amendment of Section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has been weakened by empowering Frist Class Magistrates to try offences falling within Section 124a. Under Section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code, speakers or writers are, like vagabunds and suspects, liable to be bound over to keep good behaviour. This provision will be an engine of mischief in the mofussil and stifle the healthy growth of public opinion where it is most needed. Section 505 of the Penal Code does not protect *bona fide* statements or reports. It is calculated to lead to greater evil by the suppression of well-founded complaints than the mischief it seeks to prevent. I am sorry it is not possible for me now to discuss the other important points which arise in connection with the new Law. But the proposed amendments together with the extraordinary changes introduced into the Indian Post Office Bill, you will admit that they are retrograde in character, and likely to be fatal to the freedom of speech and liberty of the Press, which we have so long enjoyed under British rule. It is impossible for any one who has read ancient history or studied the constitutional history of England not to feel grateful admiration for a nation, which after painful and heroic struggles in their own country in the cause of freedom thought and speech, generously conferred that inestimable boon upon this country. An accurate knowledge of those noble struggles ought to lead to a proper appreciation on our part of the value of the privileges we enjoy, and soften the severity of criticism. At the same time, the lessons of English constitutional history are not without their value to our rulers in governing a vast country with its seeming millions, and with its manifold requirements. India owes a debt of gratitude to Macaulay who liberated the Indian press, and to his successors who have continued his wise policy. His minute, written sixty-three years ago, may be read with profit even at this moment with regard to free discussion. More than twenty years ago Lord Hobhouse expressed his views in a similar strain and warned some of his nervous countrymen not to be frightened by the inevitable outcome of extended knowledge on the part of the Indian people. And yet after years of continued progress in many directions and increasing intelligence and when they have given repeated proofs of their loyalty and exemplary patience and forbearance even in the midst of unprecedented misfortunes, it is thought expedient to introduce radical alterations in the existing law. If Government had been anxious to see a hypocritical sycophant press in India, they could not have hit upon a more effectual means of achieving that end than the legislation before the Viceregal Legislative Council. Having regard to the noble traditions of our rulers, I feel perfectly sure that they do not mean to do any such thing. Let us, therefore, call Government in respectful terms that the policy underlying the Bills is a mistaken one and is eminently calculated not to elevate, but demoralize the Indian press. While realising our own responsibility, which is very great, let us tell them frankly that it is the letter of the English Law and not its spirit that has been incorporated in the proposed law of sedition, and let us request the Viceroy and his responsible advisers to give full and true effect to their declared intention to assimilate the Indian to the English Law of seditious libel with all the indispensable safeguards that accompany its administration.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

Mr. D. G. Padhye in seconding, said that it was under very distressing circumstances that they had assembled that day. It was a time ill-suited to public meetings or to political agitations. Everyone wished for quiet whilst death was creating havoc all round. The year of grace that had gone by was a year in which Nature wore a terrible frown and man smiled not. But a respite had come as the year was coming to its close, and when the plague had dwindled down and the ruins were sufficient and timely, and when the claims of the State so have itself protected against unjust traducing and against anything that had the remotest tendency to disorder had been fully and triumphantly established by well nigh unanimous laying down of a satisfactory law of sedition, as it was by the High Courts and the Privy Council every one thought that the crisis was over and the country would again resume its march towards peace and progress with the usual goodwill between race and race and ruleres and ruled fully restored. But the heavens had decreed that this was not to be so. From the blue had come a bolt, all of a sudden, in the form of the proposed bill to amend the law of sedition in India, and it was a measure of such extraordinary character and in such wide re-actionary consequences that it was the solemn duty of Bombay as of the entire country to meet and protest and give loyal and friendly warning to Government that the bill, if passed into law would be very injurious to the interests of the nation—Government and people combined. The character of the proposed amendment had been explained by the president and the mover of the resolution. The chief point of importance was that the new law forbade the making of comments even on measures of Government in such a way as might excite disaffection, and disaffection was defined to include "all forms of ill-will." This and other equally drastic changes in no way tended to secure the safety or the prosperity of the nation. In fact, they tended exactly the other way. During the last few months in which the present agitation in this measure was being rushed through the Council, opposition had gathered force, and there was no section of the Indian public which did not consider that the proposed changes were as uncalled for and untimely as they were mischievous. It was a matter of pleasure to see that Anglo-Indian public opinion was the same as the Native public opinion in this matter. He gave a graphic picture of the terror that had entered the hearts of politicians and public writers like himself by the proposed change in the law of sedition. He viewed with alarm the prospect of prosecutions and persecutions at the slightest offence to an official.

THE PERSECUTION OF EDITORS.

Mr. Chambers supported the resolution, and in the course of his speech said: I suppose that I may speak at this meeting with greater freedom and less responsibility than my colleagues because we have been told that the proposed measure is not to apply to Europeans. This being so it opens up an alarming prospect to me, for when all my Indian friends have been bound over by some magistrate to keep the peace, the whole work of the Bombay Presidency Association will devolve on my shoulders, and I am certain that I shall not be able to carry on the work as skilfully as my friends. (Laughter.) However, this is a serious subject, for there can be no doubt that the authorities here and in England have formed erroneous ideas about the condition of this country. They imagine India to be reeking with sedition, and hence these reactionary laws. I fancy that there are few Europeans in India so intimately acquainted with educated native thought, and, to me, the notion that educated Indians are seditious is too absurd for expression. (Cheers.) Others, however, whose minds have been poisoned think differently, and the Indian public are about to enter into a time of political tribulation. I do not think that the proposed law is aimed at the presidency towns; those who administer affairs are not bereft of common sense, and it is beyond possibility that the editor of the "Indian Spectator" or the editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" will ever be charged with seditious writings. But in the Mofussil it is different. There are a number of small local papers which it is said are a constant source of annoyance and danger to the peace of the district in which they are published; and let us be fair, some of these journals are badly written and badly edited. But I have yet to learn that all of them are so, and under the provisions of this proposed Act papers which are useful and whose existence is the one means of giving publicity to local grievances might be suppressed. I can easily imagine the sort of terrorism that will go in the mofussil, and it is an outlook that is not pleasing to those who wish the thought of the people to be known. For instance, a Collector or a Magistrate who may be the same officer in the one person will have power vested in him to smother all criticism of his administration. (Cheers.) And really that is not a thing to be desired, even granting that it may be necessary, in some cases, to curb the license of local papers; still the danger that is likely to follow such a course is sufficiently great to make one say better that these evilly disposed papers exist than one outspoken journal should be frightened into untruthful writing. (Cheers.) I am strongly of opinion, and I am not alone in that opinion, that the freedom of the Press is more necessary in India than many other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) In England if a man suffer from a grievance and if it be of sufficient importance, he can go to the member who represents him in the House of Commons, and he can at least have it brought to the notice of responsible men; but in India there is no such opportunity, and if the press is frightened into sycophancy there will absolutely be no means of drawing attention to complaints or grievances in India. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL BOMBAY Y CHT CLUB.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday :—

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4 55 7
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	4 57 15
Midget	Officers, R A	4 58 33
Lorna	Mr M F Baird	5 3 14
Teal	Mr W Murray	5 3 3
Cyclet	Mr E C Richards	5 4 7
Maud	Major Olivier, R E	did not finish

Course No. 13.—Thrice round, 1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Coralie, and 3rd prize won by Midget. Cups for the crew of the winning boat won by Messrs. R H Hopkins and L S Hudson.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

Name of Boat	Handicap	Entered by	Time of arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
RIM Dockyard Cutter	2-12	Mr A Monkis	5 13 0	1 55 48
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter.	4-23	Mr W J Harris	5 16 54	1 57 31
H M S Mag

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is pretty well-known that M. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, has made small diamonds by dissolving carbon in molten iron in an electric crucible, and allowing the carbon to crystallise out as the iron cooled. Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., thinks that the Cape diamonds were formed in some such way by heat. It is probable, too, that the diamonds found in the iron meteorite of Cannon Diablo, New Mexico, were of similar formation in some distant region of space.

M. Majorana, an Italian chemist, has attacked the problem in another way. It is to bring a bit of carbon to the highest possible temperature in the voltaic arc, and bring a great pressure to bear on it. How does he get this pressure? By means of a bullet. He employs a short gun charged with powder and ball, then brings the glowing carbon close to the muzzle, and covers it with a small cavity, in a metal block. The bullet issuing from the gun forces the carbon into the cavity. It is pulverised by the shock, button treating it with chemicals, such as nitric acid, chlorate of potash, and fluorhydric acid, small crystals of diamond are found. Needless to say they have no pretensions to rival the "Regent" or the "Koh-i-nor."

Professor Walters, the American archæologist, has found an immense prehistoric burying-ground in the Choctaw Indian country, U. S. It contains at least 75,000 skeletons, which first appeared in cutting the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf Railway several months ago. The skulls of most had been pierced with missiles and weapons, arrowheads of mossagate or darts. Above the bones are two distinct geological strata, which enable him to estimate the date of burial as 20,000 years ago. He concludes that a great battle took place then between the Mayas and the Mound Builders, and that 75,000 were killed. The fight was one of many between the Mayas of Mexico and Central America and the mysterious Mound Builders for the supremacy of North America.

Professor Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, has organised an exploring expedition for Alaska. Mr. Nixon, the shipbuilder, is to build a screw-wheel steamer for the Yukon River, 30 feet long, and 15 feet in beam, by 3 feet 10 inches deep. She will be able to carry 25 tons, and will be taken to the river in sections. She will serve as a lodging for the party when winter comes upon them.

It is well established that forests tend to preserve the rain fall of a district. They permit what Americans call a "seepage" of water to the source of springs, and also retain the snow or rain that falls, thus preventing dangerous floods and freshets. It is not settled, however, whether they tend to promote rain or snowfall. There are plenty of historical statements which might be taken to show that they do; but the evidence is doubtful. Dense forests are usually found with abundant rains, but the rains there probably caused the forests. Meteorologists are agreed that no important changes of climate have occurred since the dawn of history. Plants found in mummy cases of Egypt are such as grow in the land to-day. The "early and the latter rains" of Palestine still continue, and the Jordan overflows in February now as it did in the days of Joshua. Statistics show that rainfall in New England is much what it was before the country was denuded of the virgin forest.

According to Professor Hazen, the well-known American meteorologist, in an address to the American Forestry Association at Nashville, Tennessee, observations made on the rainfall of forests and cultivated ground in France and Germany, show that the difference between them is almost, if not quite, inappreciable. Professor Blendford found that a forest tended to give 2 per cent. more rainfall than open ground, and that is regarded by Professor Hazen as inappreciable, since it only means one inch more of rainfall on 50 inches in the year. It is observable that heavy clouds drifting over a plain sometimes precipitate over a forest, and that moisture often hangs above a wood.

It was not supposed till lately that the Ancient Mexicans were so far advanced in civilisation as to make *terra cotta* statues. One has been discovered in a cavern by an Indian, and is now in the U. S. Museum of Ethnology. It is 5ft. high, and dates from before the Spanish conquest. The figure was moulded in three parts, head, trunk, and legs, which are skilfully put together. The dress is evidently a cotton blouse and trousers, with leggings and sandals. Round the waist is a thick sash of cotton, such as the Spaniards say were worn to protect the body from arrows and sabres of Obsidian.

There are 14,000 of the Maldive Islands, according to Herr Rosset; all of coral formation, and seldom over 6 feet above the surface. Many of them form rings, and individual islands are of ring shape, or atolls. Strong currents flow among them. The natives say their level is sinking gradually. The Islands are swampy, and rather unhealthy in parts, but their dark green vegetation, the green lagoons, and surfy seas make them picturesque.

Dr. Paul Ehrenreich shows in the "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie" that the Arawak Indian language of South America extends from the Antilles to the sources of the Paraguay and Madeira Rivers, a distance of 30 degrees of latitude. Research is diminishing the number of linguistic stocks in the New World.

The "sense of orientation" in animals, which is a French equivalent for our "homing instinct," is attracting attention just now in France. M. Artaut relates several instances of cats, dogs, and other animals finding their way home in Paris under extraordinary circumstances, but the most novel case is that of an ass, which was sold by an uncle of M. Artaut from Vitteaux in the Cote d'Or to Montbard, 30 miles away. The ass had never been that way before, yet on the morning of the third day it turned up at its old quarters, where it was found waiting tranquilly and philosophically at the stable door.

The leading American scientific journal, referring to Mr. Andrew Lang's criticism of Mr. Grant Allan's work, "The Evolution of the Idea of God," remarks that Mr. Lang has reason when he stigmatises it as a pseudo-science in treatment, but at the same time lwits Mr. Lang himself which the like fault. Mr. Lang, it beems, believes that savages got their ideas of spirits by converse with real spirits. From which the "conclusion is not unnatural that literature, science, and writing for the market do not combine to produce results of value to science," says the American writer.

There is some truth in the observation, but it is far from being strictly true. Valuable results to science have accrued from popular articles. However, it is evident that neither Mr. Lang nor Mr. Allen are regarded as authorities on the subjects they profess to teach by men of science. Mere literary men seldom are, because they lack a scientific training in research and observation, and all their knowledge is at second-hand. Mr. Grant Allen, however, has some experience of this work, if the microscope in some of his photographs has a meaning. Mr. Lang is said to be an angler, and therefore may claim to have some knowledge at first-hand in one department of Nature.

According to Dr. Bell, in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," the forest fires of Canada are generally caused by lightning. In the great forests between Alaska and the Straits of Belltsle the portions recently burned are easily recognised by the tenderer green of their foliage from the parts which have been longer spared. The fire rushes along with the speed of a galloping horse. The branches and dead leaves on the ground burn like tinder, and the flames rise to nearly 200 feet. Resinous pine woods burn fastest. One of them extended 180 miles in ten hours. The traces of a fire remain for nearly a century. Birds and beasts are stifled or burned. Beavers and muskrats which are amphibious have a chance of saving their lives.

After the fire a few trunks of the largest trees are left. Next spring moss begins to sprout, and seeds to grow. In 15 or 20 years the soil is covered with poplars, willows, &c., which shelter young firs and other trees. In 50 years the conifers are uppermost, and in 100 the others are dying out beneath the pinewood. A third of the forest region of Alaska has trees of 50 years old, another third trees of 50 to 100 years and the rest trees over 100 years old. The fire seems to suit the Banksian pine, as it opens the pines and sets free the grains. Without fires this species would hardly reproduce itself. Such fires took place even in the Pleistocene epoch of geology.

According to Professor Beckman, felt was invented before woven cloth. Felt is still the principal stuff for dress and tenting among the Tartars of Central Asia, whose ways of life have continued unchanged from remote antiquity. Felt might be discovered rather than invented, for the pads on fleeces are a natural felting of the wool.

"Floating bogs" are found in the Lake of the Woods and other waters of Minnesota. The bogs nourish a large number of plants, shrubs, and even small trees, as well as little animals. They drift about with the winds, and sometimes get caught in sheltered coves, where they remain, and become fixed to the bottom.

M. Edouard Branly in a paper to the *Academicades Sciences* points out that Signor Marconi has used his "coherer" for receiving the electric waves in his wireless telegraph just as he (Branly) devised it; but remarks that a better coherer might have been devised for the purpose, one which would dispense with the troublesome tapper of the Marconi telegraph. Now that Marconi is seen to have no great novelty in his apparatus beyond adaptation of former experiments by others, he will not lack competitors, and had better look to his laurels.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION.

BAI NANI VS. CHUNILAL JESHANKER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 257 of 1896. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Bai Nani, wife of Girjashanker Trikomlal, original defendant and appellant; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for Chunilal Jeshanker, minor, by his next friend, Bai Oojem, original plaintiff and respondent.

The texts of the Shaunaka and Sakala expressly lay down, among negative prohibitions, the cases of the daughter's son, the sister's son, and the son of the mother's sister, as ineligible for adoption in the case of the three higher castes of Hindu Society, but their scope cannot be enlarged by analogical reasoning so as to include the adoption by a woman of her brother's son among the prohibitions. All that is required is that marriage shall be possible between the person for whom the adoption is made and the natural mother of the adopted boy. Where therefore the younger of two Hindu widows adopted her brother's son for the purpose of continuing the line of her husband, who could have contracted a valid marriage with the boy's natural mother *Held*, that the widow acted under an implied authority from her husband and the adoption was valid. *Held* also, that it would be a very far-fetched construction of the law which would permit the husband or the elder widow to make a valid adoption of the boy, while denying this same validity to the act of the younger widow solely because the boy's natural father happened to be her brother.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court, said: The adoption of the respondent plaintiff in this case was questioned in the lower courts on various grounds, but in the appeal before us, the only ground on which its validity was disputed had reference to the fact that the respondent was the son of the brother of the adoptive mother, Bai Diwali. It was admitted that the adoption was made by the widow to continue the line of her husband Jeyshankar, who could have contracted a valid marriage with the natural mother of the respondent. It was further conceded by Mr. Rao, the appellant's pleader, that if Jeyshankar had adopted the respondent, no valid objection could have been urged on this ground. It was, however, contended that Jeyshankar's widow could not validly receive in adoption her own brother's son, because of her natural relationship to her brother, for the same reason in fact that Jeyshankar could not have validly adopted his own sister's son. The question thus raised is one which has never been formally decided in this Presidency. There was indeed an incidental reference made to it in the judgment of Wess J. in Giriowa vs. Bhimaji (I. L. R., 9 Bom., p. 58.) The boy whose adoption was in dispute in that case was the son of the brother of the adoptive widow, but no objection was taken on that ground to the validity of the adoption, presumably because the case arose in the Southern Maratha Country, where the prohibition of the adoption of daughter's and sister's son is not universally in force. As the present case comes from Gujarath, this reason does not hold good, and the appellant's pleader contended that Mr. Justice West's *dictum* was an argument in his favour. He also relied upon the ruling in Battas Kuar vs. Lachman Singh (7 N.W. P. H. C. R., p. 117) in which the adoption of her brother's son by a widow was held to be invalid. On the other side, much reliance was placed on a ruling of the Madras High Court in which it was laid down that the adoption of a wife's brother's son was not invalid—Sriramulu vs. Ramayya (I. L. R., 3 Mad., p. 15.) These were the only decided cases cited on either side in the course of the argument before us, which have a direct bearing on the point more immediately under consideration. Mr. Justice West's opinion is, however, only an *obiter dictum*. As regards the Allahabad case, it appears from the judgment of the Chief Justice of Allahabad in Bhagwan Singh vs. Bhagwan Singh (I. L. R., 17 All., p. 294; 7 N.-W. P. H. C. R., p. 117), that the adoption referred to in Battas Kuar vs. Lachman Singh was held to be invalid because the widow had adopted the boy without any authority from her husband. In the Madras case above referred to, the adoption was not made by a widow, but by the adoptive father, and it is conceded in this case that if Jeyshankar had adopted the respondent, no objection could properly have been urged. It will be thus seen that the three cases cited are not much in point, and we must decide the present dispute on a general consideration of the nature and force of the alleged prohibitions based on near relationship in the matter of adoption. There is a general unanimity among the authorities that there is nothing in the Smruti texts, or, in the commentaries of Mitakshara and Mayukha chiefly in force in Gujarath, which suggests any such particular limitation in the matter of adoption. The prohibitions based on near relationship had their origin chiefly in the Dattaka Mimansa, a work of Nanda Pandita, who relied solely upon the texts of Shaunaka and Sakala. The originals with translations of these texts will be found in Rao Saheb Mandlik's work, as also in the elaborate judgments of Banerji J., one of the dissenting Judges, and of the Chief Justice, and a majority of the other Judges, in the Allahabad Full Bench case referred to above. These original texts expressly lay down, among negative prohibitions, the cases of the daughter's son, the sister's son, and the son of the mother's sister, as ineligible for adoption in the case of the three higher castes of Hindu Society. Nanda Pandita further enlarged their scope by analogical reasoning, and expressed an opinion that for the same reason that a brother would not adopt his sister's son, a sister could not adopt a brother's son. It is on this latter extension of the prohibitive texts that the contention of the appellant is based, and we have now to see how far this extention can be accepted as legitimate, and allowed weight not merely as directory, but as a mandatory rule. In so far as daughter's and sister's sons are concerned, it is clear from this side of India to raise the question, which has been solemnly settled for the three higher castes by this court in a series of decisions—Gopal vs. Hanmant (I. L. R., 3 B m., p. 278), Bhagirathibai vs. Radhabai (I. L. R., p. 288), Gopal vs. Hanmant (I. L. R., 6 Bom., p. 107), and for the Shudra castes in Ganpatrao vs. Vithobad (I. L. R., A. C. J., p. 130), Malshappa vs. Ramava (12 H. C. R. p. 334). These rulings, indeed, cover not only the case of thesons of daughters and sisters, and mother's sister, but also of any other woman whom the male adopter could not by reason of propinquity marry. This enlargement, however, does not cover the present case which falls under the extention of the analogy of the male adopter to his widow as suggested by Nanda Pandita. As far as sister's son, and daughter's son, and mother's sister's son are concerned, Nanda Pandita had the authority of express texts to support him, and his remarks in respect of them furnished only the reason of the rule. In respect of the further extension of the prohibition to the near relations of the adopting widow, there is no such textual authority, and the commentator cannot legitimately claim the functions of the Smruti writers. Mr. Justice Muttusami Ayyar, in the Madras case cited above, has very properly observed that there is no foundation in the text of Shaunaka or Sakala on which Nanda Pandita relies for the rule he seeks to draw from it, namely, that the adopting mother must also be a person who might have legally married the natural father of the adopted boy. The rule only requiries that marriage should be possible between the person for whom the adoption is made and the natural mother of the adopted boy—Minakshi vs. Ramanada (I. L. R., 11 Mad., p. 49), Chinna Nagayya vs. Pedda Nagayya (I.L.R., 1 Mad., p. 92.) The extension sought to be given by Nanda Pandita in the Dattaka Mimansa, and after him by the author of the Dattaka Chandrika, is clearly far beyond the scope of a commentator's functions, and unless such an extension has secured general adherence in the general consciousness or the habits and practices of the people, British courts of justice, administering Hindu Law, are not bound to give effect to it as part of the general law—The collector of Madura vs. Mootoo Ramalinga (12 Moore's I. A., p. 436.) The logical unsoundness of the particular reasons assigned by Nanda Pandita for the view enunciated by him is discussed at great length by the Chief Justice of Allahabad, who has in this matter largely endorsed the comments made by Rao Saheb Mandlik in his work. For the purposes of the present appeal, it seems unnecessary to go into the question of the authority of the two works on adoption, the Dattaka Mimansa and Chandrika. Allowing them the full weight claimed for them, it is clear that they must be treated as only declaring the law, and not making it; and on this basis there is no ground for accepting the extention of the prohibition proposed by them to the widow's relations when it is not supported by express texts of the Smruti writers. It must also be borne in mind that the adoption in this case was made by the wife to Jeyshankar, and not to herself. She acted under the implied authority from her husband. This husband had two widows, the elder and the younger Divali. It must be a very far-fetched construction of the law which would permit the husband or the elder widow to make a valid adoption of the respondent, while denying this same validity to the act of the younger widow, solely because the boy's natural father happened to be her brother. The Calcutta High Court has for similar reasons discouraged an extension of the principle of exclusion in another direction, when it was sought to hold that a grand-nephew could not be adopted as a son because of the rule requiring the adopted son to be a reflection of a natural born son—Haran Chunder vs. Hurro Mohun (I. L. R., 6 Cal., p. 81.) Lastly, it deserves notice that, for the reasons which led their Lordships of the Privy Council to rule in Srimati Uma vs. Gokoolanund Das (I. L. R., 5 I.A., 40), that the positive restrictions laid down by Nanda Pandita were only directory and not prohibitive even if this extension to the widow's near relations were permissible, the restriction would be at best directory only, and not mandatory, proper to be observed, but not obligatory and enforceable as positive law. For these several reasons, we disallow the contention raised in this appeal and confirm the decree of the District Court with costs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday 14th February at 12 o'clock noon.

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members:—

. . . . . .

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2153 dated the 12th December 1897—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authenticated copy of the Law to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay.

(2) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1897 (a Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890).

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

(1) A Bill for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion—*First Reading.*

(2) A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of 1888—*Third Reading.*

(3) A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890—*Second Reading.*

(4) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—*First Reading.*

IV.—Notices of Motion:—

The Honourable Mr. Nugent will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Bombay Act II of of 1888, as approved in Council on the 20th December 1897:—

For section 1 of the Bill to *substitute* the following:—

1. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "Kotars or Tapedars' peons" there shall be substituted the following, viz.:

"Supervising, Probationary, Special and Naib Tapedars, Zabtis, and Kotars or Tapedars' peons.

KAPURTHALA SERVICE TROOPS.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD MELLISS, Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops, held a review of the Kapurthala Infantry at Kapurthala on Tuesday. After the regiment had advanced in review order, the officers were called to the front, and Sir Howard Melliss addressed them in the following words:—"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Infantry of Kapurthala, we welcome you back to you homes to-day with feelings both of pride and of sorrow. Of pride when we reflect upon the laurel garland you have placed on the pillar of fame which the great Sikh nation has raised for itself; and of sorrow when we think of the sadness of the comrades, relatives and friends of those brave soldiers who will come back no more. Men of Kapurthala: I come to you to-day with a message—a message from no person or individual but a message from the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress both in India and beyond the wide seas; it is one of deep sympathy in the losses you have sustained, and admiration of the manner in which your brave comrades met their deaths. The campaign in which you have been was one full of unusual hardships. You have endured them cheerily, working with a will in all weathers and under singular privations. You have been steady and cool under fire, and your appearance to-day on parade is smart and soldier-like. You have made a name for the Kapurthala Imperial Infantry which will last through the ages to come, and you have added a brilliant page to the military records of this State. When next you go forth beyond the border to fight the battles of the Empire—whether it be you, or your sons, or your sons' sons and those yet unborn,—where the fire is heariest and the fighting fiercest, your watchward will be Jaui Kot, and I comrade will say to comrade he will be worthy to-day of the memory of those who died as Sikhs should at our baptism of fire in the years gone by."

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

IN Customs circular No. III of 1898 it is laid down that as there is nothing in the construction of the dashpot springs which would prevent their use for purposes entirely unconnected with steam machinery, the levy of duty on them at the rate of 5 per cent. under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Tariff Act is quite correct.

As regards lever-boxes, under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, they are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent, but as lever-boxes from part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should in the opinion of the Government of India be taxed at one per cent, under No. 15 of Schedule IV as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates, and dogspikes, with which they may classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. G. MEDLEY, 19th Bengal Lancers officiates as D. A. A. G., Sirhind District.

CAPTAIN W. H. CRITTY, 16th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D. A. A. G., for Musketry, Bombay Command, vice Mead, who goes home on leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR BEATTY and Surgeon-Lieutenants Swabey and Archer, Army Medical Staff have been placed under orders for tour of service in the country.

THE appointment of Lieutenant Fox, North Staffordshire Regiment, to the Uganda Rifles is cancelled, and Lieutenant Anderson, 11th Hussars, has been posted to this corps, which is now being formed.

WE MUST HAVE THE TOOLS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, you remember, made a big boat or canoe out of the trunk of a tree. It was a laborious and tedious job. And that wasn't the worst of it. When he got the boat done he couldn't launch it. It was too heavy for one man to handle. If he had only had an arrangement like the capstan of a ship he might have managed. He understood how to do it, but lacked the tools. How often we find ourselves at a dead stand for that same reason. Let me give you a fresh illustration, tied up for the moment in the following letter, which must first be read before we can rightly come at the point.

"In the spring of 1884," says our correspondent, "I got into a low weak way, not being able to imagine what had happened to me. My strength kept ebbing away till I had scarcely the desire or ability to do anything. I felt as tired as if I had just arrived home from a long, hard journey, yet no tax more than usual of any kind had been laid upon me. My mind, too, was weary; so that I turned from things that obliged me to think, plan, or consider.

"Side by side, so to speak, with all this was the failure of my appetite. Of course I continued to eat, or make an effort to eat, but food no longer tempted me as it does a person in health. I picked and minced over my meals, and the little I took neither tasted good nor did me any good after I had eaten it. Instead of warming, comforting and stimulating me, as it used to do, it gave me distress at the stomach, pain at the chest, and a singular feeling of tightness around the waist, as though a belt were buckled too snug around me.

"After a time the condition of my stomach seemed to grow worse. There was that sense of gnawing, so often mentioned by others, and occasionally a feeling of faintness and sinking almost like the ground giving way under one's feet."

[REMARK: An eminent London physician in one of his books, describes this sinking feeling as one of the most appalling and frightful that it is possible to experience. It is not the body but the mind that suffers. I, the present writer, have had two attacks of it, and pray to have no more. It is like unto the overshadowing of the Death Angel's wing, *with the mind fully conscious of the situation.* The cause is uric acid poison in the blood, one of the products of prolonged indigestion.]

"When this sinking feeling came on," continues the letter, "it weighed me down like a nightmare. Finally I got to be so weak I could only walk slowly and feebly. The doctor who prescribed for me said my complaint was dyspepsia, but his medicine had no perceptible effect.

"I continued like this for eight years; not always the same, but now better and then worse. Yet in all that long time there was not a day when I could say I was well. No medicine or treatment seemed right for me, and I almost began to think I never should recover my former health.

"In March, 1892, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended to me as having done wonders in cases like mine, even when they were of long standing and everything else had failed. No harm to try it, we thought, and got a bottle from Mr. Grime, the chemist, in Bolton Road; and after taking it I felt great relief. My appetite quickly improved, and I could eat without pain. When I had taken two or three bottles more the bad symptoms had all gone, and I was as well as ever. My husband also took the medicine with the same good results. You may publish my letter and refer inquries to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Wilson, 5, Northcote Street, Bolton Road, Darwen, March 1st, 1895."

The lesson in this interesting narrative is too plain for us to miss it. Our old friend Crusoe was not able to launch his boat for the want of machinery. Similarly the doctor who attended Mrs. Wilson was not able to cure her because he did not posses the right remedy. His opinion as to her complaint was entirely correct. She was suffering from chronic dyspepsia, precisely as he told her. But alas it is one thing to know what ought to be done and quite another to have the knowledge and means to do it.

Between these two things (over this wide gap) stands Mother Seigel's Syrup just as between the two sides of the Thames stands London Bridge.

PROSPECTUS.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING,

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1898.

FIRST RACE. The Grand Stand Plate.—Rs 1,500, out of which second will receive Rs 200, and the third Rs 100. Handicap for Arabs and C Bs 14 hands and under Distance—1 mile Entry—Rs 40 (closed 25th January, 1898), with Rs 2; extra for each horse not struck out by 8 A M. Thursday, 3rd February, 1898. Handicap to be published by 8 AM. on Tuesday, 1st February.

SECOND RACES.—The Tom Thumb Stakes—Rs 1,500, out of which second will receive Rs 200, and third Rs 100. Handicap for Arab and C B ponies. Distance—6 furlongs Entry—R 40 (closed 25th January, 1898, with Rs 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 AM. Thursday, 3rd February 1898. Handicap to be published by 8 AM. on Tuesday, 1st February, 1898.

THIRD RACE.—The Goolwood Stakes—Rs 200 for Arab and C B Gallowa ys 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs 1,000; 13-3 to carry 10st 4lbs W I Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs, oftener, 10lbs. Winners of race value Rs 180 since 1st Dec 1897, to carry 5lbs special penalty. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs Horses which have not won a race value Rs 1-0, 10lbs, Distance—1-2 mil.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gang Forward Plate Rs 200. For all horse maidens 1st May, 1897 W A and C raised 7lbs. Penalties Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs Allowance—Maidens, 5lbs; horses which have not won a race value Rs 180, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling Race—Rs 200. For Arab and C B horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st 7lbs 5lbs allowed for every Rs 250 down to Rs 100 Maiden allowed 5lbs Gallowa ys allowed 5lbs Distance,—2 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Importers Plate—Rs 200. For all horses landed since 1st August 1897 W A and C raised 21-lbs. Penalties—Winners (Rs 2,000), 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs Allowance.—Gallowa ys 1st; horses which have not won a race value Rs 50 allowed 4lbs Distance—6 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 W I T C Rules.

2 All entrance money to go to the Fund, except when otherwise stated.

3 Entrance for all Rs 200 races Rs 10, and Rs 5 extra for all animals not struck out by noon the day before the race. Entries must be accompanied by the full amount of such entries as well as Rs 5 in case of non-subscribers, otherwise they will not be accepted.

4 Entries close 6 p m, Tuesday, 1st February.

5 In all races except when otherwise provided for where there are 8 starters, the second will receive Rs 50, and third Rs 25 With 5 starters second will recive Rs 50

6 Except when otherwise provided for professionals who have won a race value Rs 1,000 5lbs extra Riders who have not won a race value Rs 500 allowed 5lbs

7 Owners who have not registered their colours must declare them with their entries, subject to a fine of Rs 15.

8 Admittance to stand and enclosure, to other than subscribers, Rs 5, to include free admittance for one lady

9 Starting declarations must be given in half an hour before time fixed for each race The weight to be carried and name of Jockey must be stated

The following three conditions apply to the Grand Stand Plate and Tom Thum Stakes only.—

(a) Unless 7 starters no third money will be given, and unless 5 starters no second money will be given and the winner will receive his own share only.

(b) No riding allowance or penalty

(c) Except for subscribers, each owner running a horse in above races to subscribe Rs 25

NOTICE.

The following Races will be included in Prospectus 26th February 1898, in addition to those already advertised:—

The Consolation Stakes—Rs 1,000 For all maiden Arab galloway 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs 189 since 1st February 1896.

13-3 to carry 10st 7lbs W I.

Riders who have not won a race value Rs 500 allowed 5lbs

Distance—3-4 mile.

The Lilliput Stakes—Rs 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs 100, and third Rs 50. With a starting Sweepstake of Rs 25 to the winner.

For Arab ponies landed since 1st August 1897.

13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I.

Penalties—Winners of 180 once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs

Distance—1-2 mile

Entry for above races Rs 30 to close Tuesday, 22nd February and Rs 10 for each horse not struck out by 8 a m on Thursday 24th

Conditions: Prospectus except where otherwise stated

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W I T C.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Sesh, 2nd Lt, Ms, 12th Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad

Meade, Lt-Col, Bengal, 8th Cavalry, on leave, from England.

JANUARY 29.

Stoddart, 2nd Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, Signalling course Poona, from Karachi

Burton, Lt, Bo, 25th B Rifles, Signalling course Poona, from Quetta.

Phayre, Major, 3rd Bo Cavy, on remount duty, from Deesa

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Meade, Lt-Col, Bengal, 8th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Allahabad

JANUARY 29.

King, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England

Burton, Lt, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Poona

JANUARY 30.

Stoddart, 2nd Lt, Bo, Wilts Regt, Signalling course, to Poona

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 2nd February at 6-45 a.m. near the Queen's statue.

Dress.—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

1. Drill for the week:—

Orderly officer:—Lieut. L. Penny; next for duty Lieut. L. J. Robertson.

Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt. G. D. Traylen; next for duty Sergt. D. Miller.

No. 2 Company—Sergt. D. Duff; next for duty Sergt. J. J. Marsla d.

2. The e will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

3. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and at the Fort Head-quarter on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Thursday. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

5. It is notified for the information of Sub-division that the range will be available for the "Carter Cup" on Sunday morning the 20th proximo. Those members of teams also engaging in the B. V. A. Rifle Association Matches on that day will be able to count their scores in such matches towards the cup.

6. In consequence of the Cycling Carnival there will be no drills on Thursday evening the 3rd February.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo, and at 5-15 p.m. on Friday the 4th proximo, on the ground in rear of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 31st instant and on Thursday the 3rd proximo.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo and Thursday the 3rd proximo.

(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 2nd proximo.

(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th proximo.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo, and Friday the 4th proximo.

(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 31st instant.

Battalion Parade.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 6-15 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd proximo.

2. The re will be a Company drill for F Company to-day (Monday) the 31st instant, at 5-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble early next month. Officers and N.C. Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE arrangements proposed by the Collector of Coimbatore for the registration of traffic on the Coonoor-Kullar road have been approved, except that the registration is not to take place at the Mettapolliam toll-bar, but at a point beyond the junction of the Kotagiri ghaut road. The registration will begin three months after the rail way to Coonoor has been opened for traffic and will continue for three months after that date, the results being reported by the Collector in due course.

THE Government of India has approved of the terms proposed by the Madras Government and which have been accepted by the South Indian Railway Company for the survey by the latter of the proposed railway from Erode to Nunjungud, via Satiamangalum, metre gauge, 115 miles, and has sanctioned the estimate of cost of survey, amounting, in round figures, to Rs. 18,000. The Government of India has intimated that it should be clearly understood that the undertaking of the survey operations by the South Indian Railway Company is not to constitute a prior claim on the part of that Company for the construction and working of the new line.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurement, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

HOWLAND'S Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurfand dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Goldsbro, 1,447 tons, captain F N Tyson, sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coconada in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmen, 17th January with a cargo of grain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J C Hutcheson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c with a general cargo, Mr Charles Newman, Mr James Latar as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,173 tons, captain A Petris arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 18th January, vin Madras and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,407 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo, Mr Krisnajee Dadajee Kulkarni and friend as cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE s s Graffoe, 1,923 tons, Captain J Penevill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (22nd December) with a cargo of Railway material. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Muncherjee.

THE Hall Line s s Rydal Hall, 3,314 tons Captain T C Mitchels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool 31st December with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingston, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (27th January,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut F W Stoddart, Lieut A De S Burton, Mr and Mrs L Freach Mr B F Finch, 3 sisters of charity, Mr C Blackwell, Mr Geo H Bailey and 40 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,321 tons, Captain S Barchan, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R E Gordon, Miss L Wolff, Mr and Mrs Forbes, Mr Kusinberg, Mr. Davies, Mr P V Davies, Mr J Greig, son and daughter, Miss C J Miller, Mr Fraser and 16 dock.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Aglaia s	Petris	Calcutta, Jan 18
29	Graffoe s	Penwill	Middlesbro, Dec 22
	Kola s	Livingstone..	Karachi, Jan 27
	Byculla s	Sheldrick....	Moulmein, Jan 17

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!
PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!
WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & COS.'

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

PENS

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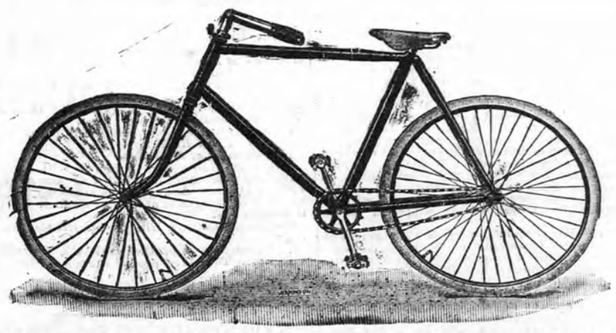

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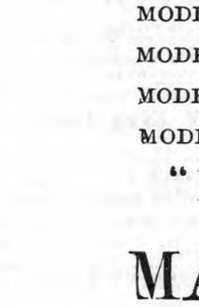

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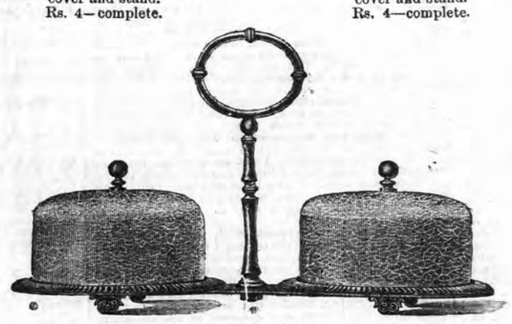

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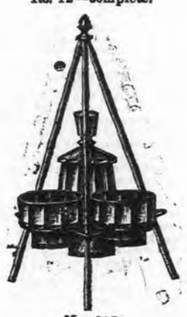

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